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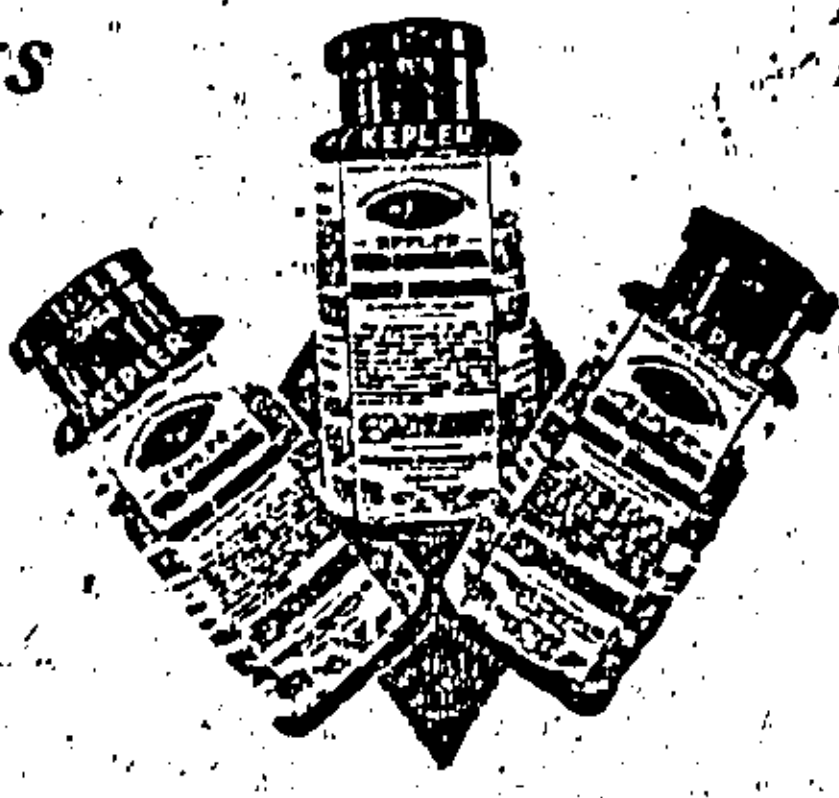
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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 303.

1.—Corps Signals.

As from to-day's date the Signal
Section and No. 4 Platoon are
transferred to Corps Headquarters
under the Command of 2/Lieut. M.
G. Noll and will in future be known
as the "Corps Signals."

2.—Musketry.

Corps Orders No. 302 para. 3,
dated November 10th, 1927, is can-
celled, owing to the Stonecutters
Range being under repair. No
firing will take place until further
orders.

3.—Camp.

The Annual Camp will take place
at Fanling, New Territories, be-
tween December 1st and December
15th, 1927.

The dates for camp will be as
follows:—

From 8 a.m. December 3rd to
5 p.m. December 4th.
From 8 a.m. December 10th to
5 p.m. December 11th.
From 8 a.m. December 17th to 5
p.m. December 18th.

Men can proceed to camp on the
evening of the day before, i.e., on
Friday evenings of December 2nd,
9th and 16th.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Signal Section:—Evening: Decem-
ber 1st to December 5th, 1927.

Field Sections:—Evening: Decem-
ber 8th to December 12th, 1927.

Attendance in camp is a condition
for efficiency.

Copy of particulars of camp will
be sent to each member later.

4.—Greatcoats.

C.Q.M. Serjts. will draw great-
coats for the men who are not in
possession before proceeding in
camp.

These can be drawn on any even-
ing that is allotted to their Com-
panies for drill.

5.—Artillery Company.

Lecture at Corps Headquarters
on Thursday, November 24th, at
5.25 p.m. by Capt. A. W. Austin,
M.C., M.M., on O.P. work.

6.—Engineer Company.

No officer of 40th Field Co., R.E.,
being available for lecture on Wed-
nesday, November 23rd, orders re-
nounce that day will be issued later.

Field Sections:—There will be a
lecture at Corps Headquarters on
Monday, November 21st, at 5.30
p.m. on "Camouflage" with par-
ticular reference to M.G. emplace-
ments.

Signal Section:—Parade at Corps
Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Mon-
day, November 21st, and Thursday,
November 24th, for Signal Instruc-
tion.

7.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Lecture at Corps Headquarters at
5.30 p.m. on Monday, November
28th, for the purpose of examining
the scheme which has been pre-
pared for the M.I. work in the training
season.

8.—Armoured Car Company.

Monday, November 21st.—The
Company will parade at Corps
Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. follows:—
A and B Subsections under Capt.
W. Brackenridge, M.C.; and proceed
to Kennedy Road Range for firing.
Armoured Car Gunners and
Drivers under C.S.M. Groves. Sub-
ject: "Handling Machine-guns from
Motor Vehicles."

Motor-cycle Section.—There will
be a lecture at Corps Headquarters
on Monday, November 21st, at 5.30
p.m. on "Camouflage" with par-
ticular reference to M.G. emplace-
ments.

Platoon Roll Books.—These must
be made up to date in all par-
ticulars for inspection by the Com-
pany Commander on November
21st.

Standard Test Cards.—All cards
that are not filled up to date should
be handed in at once to C.Q.M.S.
Kew.

9.—Infantry Company.

Peak Range.—The Peak Range is
allotted to Infantry Company for
M.G. firing on Sunday, November
27th. Firing will commence at 9.30
a.m. Range Officer: Capt. S. J.
Jordain, M.C.

Greatcoats.—Members who are
not in possession of greatcoats are
requested to draw same from the
C.Q.M.S. as soon as possible.

No. 1 Platoon.—Parade at Corps
Headquarters on Tuesday, Novem-
ber 22nd, at 3.30 p.m. for Machine-
gun instruction. Dress: Multi,
rifle and bayonet will not be re-
quired.

Machine-gun Practice.—The Peak
Range has been allotted to No. 1
Platoon on Sunday, November 20th,
for Machine-gun Practice. Firing
will commence at 9.30 a.m. Range
Officer: Lieut. A. H. Penn.

No. 2 Platoon.—Men detailed
parade at Corps Headquarters at
5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, November
22nd, for the purpose of M.G. firing
at Kennedy Road Range. Belt and
bayonet only.

The remainder parade at Corps
Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for M.G.
Instruction. Belt, rifle and bayonet.

10.—No. 4 Platoon.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at
5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, November
22nd, for the issue of greatcoats and
to make up any deficiencies in kit.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at
5.30 p.m. on Thursday, November
24th, for Signal Instruction. Dress:
Multi.

11.—Scottish Company.

Thursday, November 24th, at 5.30
p.m. All Platoons at Platoon Head-
quarters for passing Standard Tests
1 to 6 on Vickers Gun.

Church Parade.—Annual Church
Parade to Union Church will take
place on Sunday, November 27th,
when a full strength parade is re-
quested. Assemble at Corps Head-
quarters at 10 a.m. Dress: Review
order without rifles, i.e., glengarry,
tunic, belt, bayonet, frog, kilt,
sporrans, diced hose, flashes and
spats. Medals will be worn.

12.—Portuguese Company.

Friday, November 18th.—Lecture
at Corps Headquarters at 3.30 p.m.
Subject: "Infantry Tactics."

The training of the Company in
camp will be entirely separate from
the rest of the Corps. The two
week-ends specially selected for
camp are from the afternoons of
December 2nd to the afternoon of
December 4th; and from the after-
noon of December 9th to the after-
noon of December 11th.

All ranks must attend both camps.

13.—Reserve Company.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at
5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, November
22nd, for Machine-gun instruction.
Dress: Multi.

14.—Strength.

The following recruits are taken
on the strength on November 16th,
1927, and posted to the Artillery
Company.

No. 1273 Gnr. O. J. Shannon.

No. 1274 Gnr. E. P. Stratfield.

15.—Promotion.

The following extract from the
Hong Kong Government Gazette
No. 49 of November 10th, 1927, is
published for information:—

"H.E. the Officer Administer-
ing the Government has been
pleased to approve the promotion
of Capt. Hugh Blackwell Legard
Dowbiggin to the rank of Major in
the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence
Corps, with effect from November
9th, 1927."

16.—Transfers.

No. 1253 Spr. W. C. Simpson is
transferred from the Light Section
to the Signal Section, as from Nov.
12th, 1927.

No. 307 Pte. R. J. Dixon is trans-
ferred from No. 6 Platoon to the
Reserve Company, Scottish Section,
as from November 16th, 1927.

No. 66 Serjt. Piper P. D. Wilson
is transferred from No. 7 Platoon
to the Reserve Company, Scottish
Section, as from November 16th,
1927.

No. 1175 Pte. D. C. Baptista is
transferred from No. 10 Platoon to
the Corps Headquarters (Band), as
from November 14th, 1927.

No. 1161 Pte. H. A. B. Botelho is
transferred from No. 9 Platoon to
the Corps Headquarters (Band), as
from November 14th, 1927.

17.—Appointments and Promotions.

The following appointments and
promotions take effect from Novem-
ber 16th, 1927:—

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

No. 963 Gunner J. P. A. Davis to
be Bdr. as B.C.A.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS (BAND).

No. 1212 Bandsman R. A. Pereira
to be Band-Sergeant.

No. 1175 Bandsman D. C. Bap-
tista to be Band-Corporal.

No. 1161 Bandsman H. A. B. Bot-
elho to be Band-Lance-Corporal.

No. 1112 Bandsman J. L. Alves to
be Band-Lance-Corporal.

18.—Marksmen.

The following have qualified as
marksmen and are entitled to wear
the badge for one year:—

No. 834 Spr. C. W. E. Bishop,
Engineer Co., 108 points.

No. 746 C.S.M. T. W. Carr, En-
gineer Co., 100 points.

No. 1035 Ser. S. C. Salter, En-
gineer Co., 97 points.

No. 1034 Lee-Corpl. H. L. Lock-
hart, Engineer Co., 92 points.

No. 1261 Spr. A. Tarbuck, En-
gineer Co., 91 points.

19.—Leave.

The following are granted leave
of absence from the Corps:—

No. 443 Lee-Corpl. D. E. G.
Nicholson, A.C. Co., from Novem-
ber 12th, 1927, to November 11th,
1928.

No. 589 Corpl. R. K. Hepburn,
No. 7 Platoon, from November 12th,
1927, to July 11th, 1928.

No. 537 Pte. L. J. Griffiths, Artv.
Co., from November 12th, 1927, to
September 11th, 1928.

No. 478 C.S.M. T. W. Carr, En-
gineer Co., from November 27th,
1927, to September 26th, 1928.

No. 1031 Pte. R. MacIntyre, A.C.
Co., from November 10th, 1927, to
November 18th, 1928.

20.—Struck Off The Strength.

Having left the Colony:—
No. 742 Pte. F. R. Jones, No. 1
Platoon, as from November 10th,
1927.

No. 14 Pte. J. A. E. Bullock,
Reserve Co., as from November
1st, 1927.

No. 1002 Pte. C. R. Warren, No.
2 Platoon, as from November 20th,
1927.

Having completed their three years'
service and claimed their dis-
charge:—

No. 519 Lee-Corpl. S. E. C.
Brook, M.I. Co., from October
31st, 1927.

No. 650 Pte. J. C. Long, No. 2
Platoon, as from November 10th,
1927.

No. 50 Pte. W. J. Woolley, A.C.
Co., as from November 14th, 1927.
Having purchased discharge:—
No. 905 Gr. S. T. Butlin, Artv.
Co., as from October 25th, 1927.
No. 1225 Bandsman A. P.
Fuerbas (deceased), Corps Head-
(Continued on next column.)

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The Connoisseur.

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One Baby P.J. and Guinness.

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[A.P.B.]

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

The following Police Reserve
orders are issued by the Hon. E. D.
C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent
of Police.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sharpshooter Company.

It is proposed to form a Sharp-
shooter Company in the Police
Reserve similar to that already in
formation in the Shanghai Police
Force.

2.—Applicants for membership of
this company must be skilled rifle
shoots. No other qualification is
necessary.

3.—There will be no drills or
parades.

4.—The company will be an In-
ternational one.

5.—Special facilities will be given
to members to make use of the
rifle range and rifles and ammu-
nition will be provided if required.

Will all gentlemen who are in-
terested please write in the first
instance to the Adjutant, Police
Reserve, Central Police Station.

(Sgd.) G. B. HARTFORD,
D.S.P. (R.), Adjutant.

quarters (Band), as from Novem-
ber 6th, 1927.

On medical grounds, as from
November 8th, 1927:—

No. 1208 Bandsman S. Olais,
Corps Headquarters (Band).

No. 1244 Bandsman G. F.
Santos, Corps Headquarters
(Band).

R. A. WOLFE MURRAY, Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hong Kong, Nov. 18th, 1927.

NOTICE.

Scottish Company.

St. Andrew's Ball.—Members of
the Company attending the Ball in
the Corps Kilt, are permitted on
this occasion to wear white moss
jacket and vest—(letter with small
Corps buttons) kilt, sporran, diced
hose, flashes and shoes.

Reel Club.—Tenth practice will
take place on Wednesday, Novem-
ber 23rd, at Helena May Institute
at 3.30 p.m.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

NOVEMBER 17th, 1927.

H.K. Bank \$1,137 1/2 nom.

Do. London \$120 nom.

Chartered Bank \$204 buy.

Mercantile Bank, A. & B. \$211 nom.

Do. \$213 1/2 nom.

P. & O. Bank \$210 nom.

East Asia Bank \$203 1/2 buy.

Union Insurance \$392 1/2 buy.

North China Ins. \$143 nom.

Yangtze Insurance \$144 1/2 buy.

China Underwriters \$120 nom.

China Fire Insurance \$215 nom.

Hong Kong Fire Ins. \$200 buy.

Douglas \$35 1/2 buy.

Steamboat \$20 sel.

H.K. Tugs \$30 nom.

Indo-China (Frel.) \$45 sel.

Do. (Deft.) \$20 nom.

Shall Transport \$17 nom.

Waterworks \$24 nom.

Bengalis \$24 nom.

Kailash Mining Ad. \$3 nom.

Langkai (combined) \$17 1/2 buy.

Do. (single) \$14 buy.

S'han. Explorations \$12 1/2 buy.

Shanghai Loans \$3 1/2 buy.

Rails \$19 1/2 nom.

Trench Mines \$120 buy.

H.K. & W. Wharf \$45 sel.

H.K. & W. Docks \$45 sel.

China Provident \$14 nom.

Hongkong \$14 1/2 buy, 150 sa.

New Engineering \$14 1/2 buy.

Shanghai Docks \$14 1/2 buy.

Ewo Cottons \$14 1/2 buy.

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PURE MANILA ROPE.**
"THE CORDAGE YOU CAN TRUST."

MARINE ROPE ESTABLISHED 1854 ROPES OF ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES

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YNCHAUSTI ROPE FACTORY

MADE FROM PURE MANILA HEMP

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"A MAN IS AS OLD AS HE SQUEALS."

REVOLT OF THE JOBLESS MIDDLE-AGED.

SOCIETY FORMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

"A retired business man of Brooklyn, who prefers to be known merely as 'Mr. Action,' is organizing, says the New York *Literary Digest*, a revolt of the middle-aged against 'the callous dictum of business which adjudges men past 40 as too old to keep pace with younger workers.' Some 250 persons, according to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, recently met at his call in the Prospect Park branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city, told of their vain efforts to find work, and formed an organization to fight the prevalent idea 'that on his fortieth birthday some awful change comes over a man to unfit him for new tasks.'"

"Mr. Action."

"Mr. Action" said he had himself faced the uncertainties of hunting for work after the age of 40, and at a later meeting, with about 300 present, he helped to launch what is to be known as the Co-operative Action Membership Corporation, devoted to 'helping the elderly who need work.' Its methods, we are told, will include helpful publicity for the unemployed and practical catering to the needs of employers. Cheering tales of men and women who have won success in new fields after having reached the fateful age were related at these meetings, but most of the stories were like that of the following letter-one of hundreds that came to 'Mr. Action'—in which a former order-department manager writes:—

"I've walked the streets of New York for nearly four solid months now for a job at any price. Business hires only youngsters to-day, telling them they have a future. In that way they secure workers at such cheap prices that a man with a family just can't compete. Business uses these youngsters up, and when they are 40 they in turn, will find that the future that business has for them is also out in the gutter to die."

Editorial Comment.

Editorial comment is inclined to divide the blame quite impartially among the employer, the job-seeker, and society. Perhaps it is the jobless men themselves, rather than the employers, who are suffering from the aged-at-forty complex, suggests a hard-boiled editorial writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, adding: "A man is as old as he squeals." The St. Paul *Dispatch* also suggests that many of the jobless have put themselves on the shelf. That paper goes on to say:—

"Many of those over forty may blame themselves for falling into the delusion that, having learned a trade, they had nothing more to learn and could live the rest of their days on the little that they had learned as a kind of capital. Those who realize that there is always something to learn in any occupation, and keep their minds receptive and their self-conceit in subjection, are less likely to complain in later years that they are not wanted. Many employers are not free from fault in this connection. They exaggerate the import-

ance of the pliability of youth and underestimate the waste of the labour turnover."

"When middle-aged men in any trade are good, they are pretty sure to be very good," says the Dallas *News*. "And sometimes they need a job. Employers, who are frequently middle-aged or better themselves, ought to remember that." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* makes a distinction between physical and mental powers, remarking that in the latter "a man of 50 or more should be at the very height of his usefulness." The Winston-Salem *Triad* *City Sentinel* thinks that no person should be old at fifty, and advises young people to live in a way that will give them plenty of vim at that age. Quoting "Mr. Action's" statement that he knows men of over forty who could make good in \$15,000-a-year positions, and who cannot find the smallest opening, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says:—

"It is not hard to see that there is logic in the doubt of employers as to the habits, ability, or character of middle-aged people who are out of work. Often such doubts may be justified, but oftener circumstances over which they have no control have forced these people on the employment market. They are victims of fate, not of their own inefficiency, and the employer who is discerning enough to recognize their capacity to give faithful, competent, and highly intelligent service may pick up a bargain."

To make work possible for all who are set up an inflexible age limit is not meeting that duty squarely. "If all enterprises did it," that paper adds, "none would gain, since the burden of support of those debarred would fall upon the public, and industry would have to carry its share of the taxes."

Seeking for the cause of discrimination against those on the shady side of forty, the New York *World* approaches the subject from another angle:—

"The increasingly popular policy of group insurance unquestionably militates against the older applicants for employment. Here much may be done by working out tables of graduated instalments to be charged against the applicants themselves according to their age. But more may be expected from the growing tendency in big business to regard employment as not merely a matter of supply and demand, but as something that has its deeper social aspects. That there is need of attention to the problem is established mathematically. Within forty years the death-rate in the United States has been cut in half. The army of middle-aged and elderly people surviving in good health, owing to better sanitation and the advance in medical science, is far larger relatively than it ever was before in the history of the race. These surviving testimonials to human progress have been spared for little happiness and usefulness if, instead of doing work suited to their strength, many of them are condemned to rust away in idleness." *Manchester Guardian*.

GIRL JEKYLL AND HYDE.

CONTROLLED BY THREE PERSONALITIES.

BABY-TALK.

An astounding case of a pretty young American girl who was controlled by two—and at times by three—distinct personalities, and changed from one to another at a moment's notice, is related by Dr. Henry Herbert Goddard, Professor of Abnormal and Clinical Psychology in Ohio State University, in "Two Souls in One Body" (published by Rider & Co.).

The girl has now recovered from her strange mental breakdown, but the story of her illness and cure provides a Jekyll and Hyde story in real life. Her name is Norma, and she was put under Dr. Goddard's care following a nervous breakdown. She was then nineteen years old.

"I hastened to the hospital department to see our new patient," writes the doctor. "As I stepped into the doorway she caught sight of me, and shouted with a loud, boisterous laugh, 'Oh, there is Sarah.' As I approached the bedside she greeted me in a childish, careless tone with 'Hello.' I said, 'What is your name?' To which she replied, 'Polly.'"

"How old are you?"
"Four years."
"And what are you doing?"
"Playing."
"And she continued to play, paying no more attention to me than any four-year-old child might to an adult who was not in the game."

"Funny Eyes."

The nineteen-year-old girl, now completely possessed by the personality and mind of a child of four, then tried to grab the doctor's spectacles, calling them "funny eyes." She scribbled babyish drawings with pencils. The child knew nothing of the nineteen-year-old Norma, and talked baby language. She would say, "Can 'oo do that?" or "Me can do this." The four-year-old child would, after a sleep, be suddenly transformed into the nineteen-year-old Norma.

Leading doctors in the United States were keenly interested in the case, and a sensation was caused by the sudden development of a third personality in the girl. This the doctors christened Louise.

Louise seemed really to be a girl of nineteen; for Norma, although nineteen years of age, had the mentality of a girl of sixteen. The voice of Louise was quite different from that of Norma, just as Norma's voice was different from that of the four-year-old Polly.

Hypnosis, drugs, and light and day care gradually brought about a cure, and the doctors found that it was the Norma personality which represented the actual girl.

"The real cure took place when the nervous system had sufficiently recovered its energy to be able to keep the entire brain in activity," writes Dr. Goddard. "We have stated that the brain consists of about ten thousand million brain cells. We assume that when one group of these cells is active we have the Norma consciousness; when another is active we have Polly. The two are so closely related in the brain that one group sets the other into activity."

TRAINING THE MANAGERS OF INDUSTRY.

MANCHESTER'S LEAD.

The inaugural meeting of the Pottery Managers' and Officials' Association was held last month in the North Staffordshire Technical College, when an address was given by Dr. J. A. Bowie, director of the Department of Industrial Administration, College of Technology, Manchester, on "Can Industrial Administration be taught in our Colleges?" He said that by industrial administration he meant the study of the technique and problems of industrial management with special reference to the internal organization of manufacturing concerns. In Britain to-day there were over 93,000 companies, with a total paid-up capital of over £4,470,000,000, and employing, roughly, about 10,000,000 work-people. The technical, administrative, and commercial skill exhibited in the governance of these companies was of prime importance to the life of the community. The calibre of management was the key to industrial prosperity.

Had we got the best men for these posts? We talked a great deal about the necessity for managers carefully selecting and training their employees; did we realize that it was of infinitely greater importance that we should select and train the selectors? To-day industrial management was the prodigal among the professions. The two great faults of British management to-day were secretiveness and an unwillingness to learn. While we had some of the best managers in the world, the average was decidedly poor.

Dr. Bowie suggested that the remedy lay in requiring managers to study management before they attempted to practise it. A systematic course in industrial administration would teach a man more in a year than he would learn in ten spent in the industrial scramble. The graduate entering industry should have the same facilities as the graduate entering commerce or public administration, and definite courses of study should be offered, possibly post-graduate, by our institutions of learning.

In 1924-25 the number of students receiving graduate education in business in the United States was 80,000, in Germany 13,900, and in Great Britain in the following year 850. Mr. Hoover recently said that the enormous industrial progress of the United States was due mainly to the emphasis that was placed on business education. About 100 American universities and colleges had schools or departments of business administration. The movement in Britain was still young. So far as specific instruction in industrial administration was concerned, Manchester led the way, when in 1918 a group of prominent business men promoted and largely financed a department of industrial administration in the College of Technology. The movement had since started in other centres, but Manchester remained in the forefront.

STAR

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London Vaudeville Company

THE NEW OUR CABARET

A Series of Intime Revues
with
NEW SONGS—NEW SKETCHES—
NEW DANCES

TO-NIGHT

Friday, Nov. 18th,
at 9.15 p.m.

"HONI SOIT."

SATURDAY, November 19th
"A LA CARTE"

SUNDAY, November 20th
"HERE AND THERE"

MONDAY, November 21st
"POT POURRI"

Booking at Moutrie's and the Star.
PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

The man who made The Four Horsemen, Scaramouche and Mare Nostrum, has here given to the screen his greatest hit!

REX INGRAM'S production

The Magician

with
ALICE TERRY
and
PAUL WEGENER

Adapted from Somerset Maugham's thrilling story and filmed in some of the most famous spots in Europe.

AT THE
QUEEN'S
TO-DAY
AND
TO-MORROW
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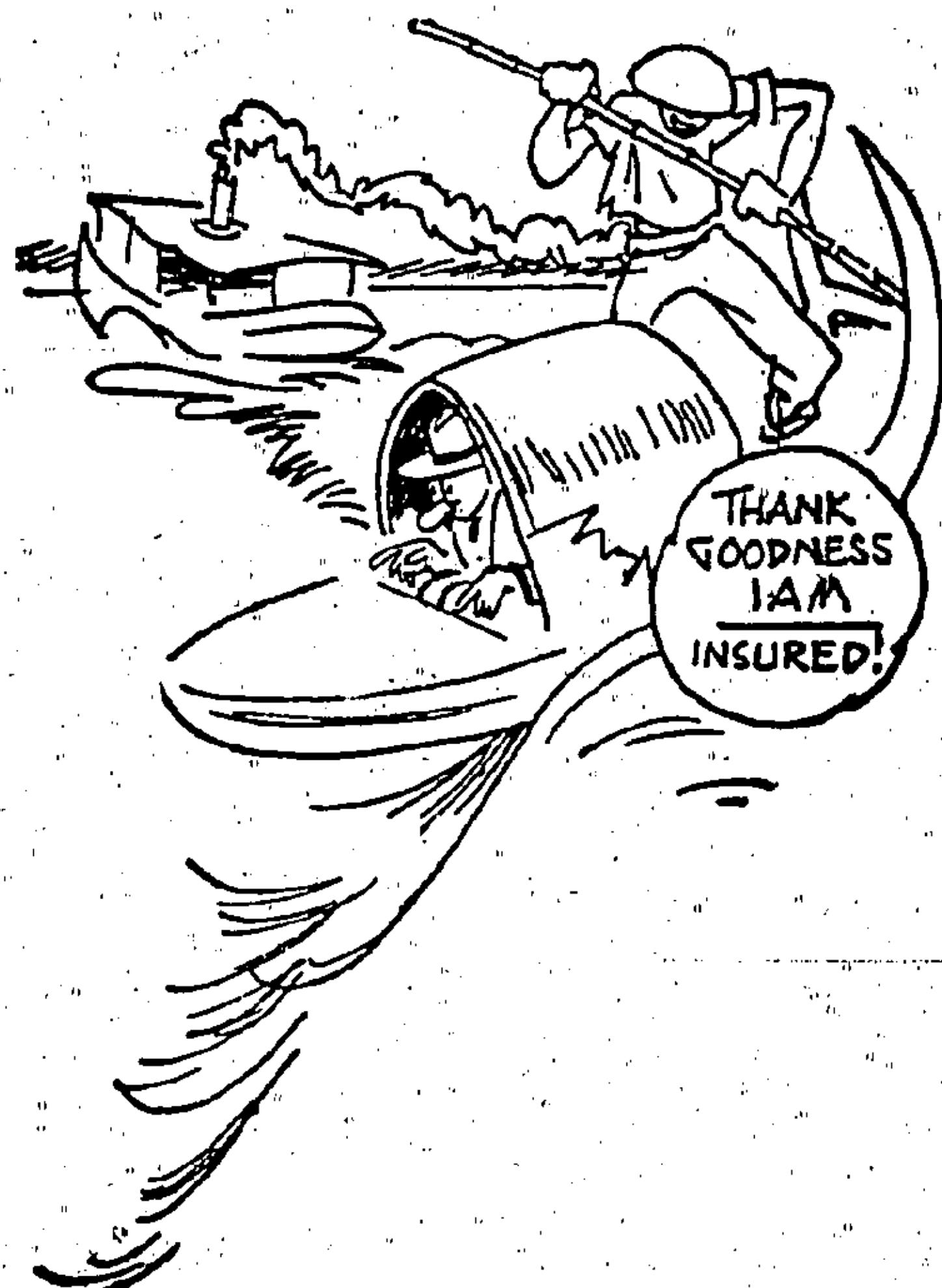
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FLYING SLANG.

THE KIWI.

New York.
With the advent of the aeroplane has come a new vocabulary of travel.

As other systems of transportation have their own expressions, the omission or misapplication of which seem to the initiated to reflect abysmal ignorance, so flying has created words which nonplus the man who sticks to the ground.

It is not the technical or even semi-technical expressions that cause the most trouble, for they are at least partially self-explanatory. It is the use of words and phrases coined by airmen at odd moments, that have no apparent rhyme or reason, that divides the professional from the hanger-on in air circles.

There are even individual modes of expression which no aviator attempts to reproduce. Perhaps the most famous of these among Mary-land airmen is one used by Major William D. Tipton, commander of the Twenty-ninth Division Air Service, who alone speaks of his "syllibers missing."

Result Of Forced Landing.

The origin and meaning of these cryptic words, according to one of its associates, are as follows: Major Tipton had a forced landing during an exhibition flight, an event so rare that it nettled him considerably and also made him late at a dinner following the exhibition.

As he attempted to explain to his hosts that his cylinders were missing he used the expression which he has since retained as his own to designate cylinder trouble.

Many World War veterans will recall the "kiwi" as ground officers of the Air Service were designated by all but themselves. The kiwi is an Australian bird that has wings but cannot fly, made famous by the following lines sung at many a gathering of aviators: "We don't have to march with the Infantry. Shoot with the Artillery. Ride with the Cavalry. We don't have to fly over Germany."

For we are the Ki-wi-wis.

Relationship Shown.

Various expressions used by airmen denote the relationship between air and water navigation. The commander of an air "squadron" or "fleet" is variously referred to, in his absence, as "skipper" or "the old man," as is the captain of a group of vessels, and "cabin" and "stream lines" are associated with aircraft as well as water craft.

When a flyer talks of a "Gipsy pilot toodling around," if one is really au courant with air lingo, it is at once grasped that the reference is to an individual owner of a war-time plane, flying from place to place carrying such passengers as he can induce to travel with him. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh might have so described himself during his "barnstorming" days.

Passengers are unceremoniously designated by flyers as "sand bags" and a person serving as a passenger is said to be "sand bagging." A complete smash-up of a plane is referred to as a "write-off," obviously referring to the necessity of writing the craft off the records.

Called "Rubber Cow."

Until a couple of years ago one might have referred with propriety to a "rubber pig" in referring to an airship of the lighter-than-air type, but such an expression to-day is out of date. Now the term, "rubber cow," Balloon pilots are known as "ballooniatics."

All planes are designated indiscriminately as "crates," while the various types have their own titles, such as the JNA, which is better known as the Jenny. If their tanks are full, they are said to have their bellies full of gas, while if they prove fast and agile they are described as "fast on their feet."

An expression that originated across the ocean but is now largely used here is "hay wire," signifying poor, or bad. It was widely applied to the landing of Charles A. Levine at Croydon Field recently after his solo flight from Paris.

If these terms cause mental confusion, the well-instructed aviator would describe the condition as a "cut out." When a person ceases to think in an emergency he is said to be "cutting out."

POST-MORTEM SURPRISE.

MAN WHO SWALLOWED A RAZOR-BLADE.

A "post mortem" examination after the suicide of James Graham, a Liverpool labourer, revealed a glass, a screw, a nail, a match, a pencil, a boot lace, cement and a safety razor-blade in the stomach. The blade had caused the death.

COMMERCIAL POSITION IN JAPAN.

PRODUCTION TO BE CURTAILED.

AGREEMENT AMONG MANUFACTURERS.

The following statement regarding the commercial situation in Japan, dated November 18th, has been received by the Japanese Consulate-General, Hong Kong:

"In spite of a tendency toward the low rate of interest the financial market is still far from being satisfactory for the minor merchants and manufacturers. Since the overproduction is felt in industries some measures for control over the relations between supply and demand are now contemplated."

"Manufacturers of such merchandise as cotton, wool, and cotton piece goods recently arrived at an agreement to reduce their production, and to cope with the situation. The Authorities sanctioned on October 29th the establishment of the third Imperial Silk Corporation, which is expected to open business in the near future."

"Japan's export trade during the October quarter aggregated ¥199,000,000, resulting in an excess of export over import by ¥39,000,000, which, compared with that of the preceding year, showed a decrease of ¥11,000,000. But, generally speaking, the trade situation has greatly developed, seeing that the adverse trade return up to the October quarter from the beginning of the current year, amounts to ¥170,000,000, which compared with the same period of last year shows a decrease of ¥189,000,000."

"During the same quarter, Japan's China trade amounted to ¥42,000,000, resulting in an excess of export over import by ¥22,000,000."

"The share market is stationary; rice, silk and cotton yarn markets are weak. Foreign exchange is unfavourable, while industrial and financial circles are gradually on the road to readjustment with rosy expectations."

CUSTOMS INCIDENT AT BOULOGNE.

BRITISH TRAVELLER SENTENCED.

BOULOGNE.

Mr. Walter George Mann, director of a well-known British financial house, was sentenced in his absence by the Boulogne Correctional Court to 14 days' imprisonment without benefit of First Offenders Act, and ordered to pay two fines of 500f. (£4) each to the French Customs.

The case against Mr. Mann relates to incidents which took place in the Boulogne Customs House about a fortnight previously. He was charged with insulting behaviour towards Customs officials who said that they had discovered in his luggage a quantity of cigarettes which he had not declared. He was also charged with smuggling and with having aggravated the case against him by giving vent to insulting expressions against France.

Mr. Mann's counsel apologized to the Court for his client's absence, which, he said, was due to illness. He put in a medical certificate declaring that Mr. Mann was suffering from nervous disorders. Only one witness was heard, a representative of the Customs.

The Judicial authorities have ordered the confiscation of the cigarettes in question and have imposed the sum of 6,000f. (£48), which Mr. Mann paid as surety for his appearance. This will be restored to him if he pays his fines and serves 14 days' imprisonment. It is understood that Mr. Mann will appeal. He is now on holiday in Biarritz.

MANCHESTER HOUSING.

POWERS SOUGHT FOR FURTHER LOAN OF £230,000.

The Manchester Correspondent of the Times telegraphs that the recommendation of the Finance Committee of Manchester Corporation, that application should be made for borrowing powers for a further sum of £230,000 for loans in connection with house building, went through without discussion at the council meeting. This will bring the borrowing powers so far sought under the scheme to a total of £1,000,000 since it was sanctioned four years ago. The new sum sanctioned is to be repaid within 20 years from the date of borrowing.

Already a sum of £283,634 has been expended on 1,557 houses, leaving a margin of only £16,366 out of the £270,000 previously advanced. Of the amount advanced £13,288 has been repaid to date. The scheme does not involve any charge on the city rate.

SINGAPORE POWER STATION.

FORMAL OPENING BY THE GOVERNOR.

REVIEW OF MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT.

A milestone in the Municipal history of Singapore was reached on November 7th when H.E. the Governor (Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.), formally opened the new power station at St. James, Keppel Harbour, in the presence of a large and representative gathering.

Electricity in Singapore.

The use of oil lamps in Singapore suburbs is remembered by residents of even a decade's standing, and the opening of the new power station, which is designed to meet the full industrial and domestic needs of the city for some years to come, calls attention to the process of modernisation which was undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners after the war, and which is still in progress. Roads, lighting, housing and slum destruction, water supply, sanitation, and buildings are all included in this extensive and expensive programme, and the last ten years may well be described as a period of unparalleled change and improvement in local history.

In a brochure commemorative of the ceremony the Municipal Electrical Department recall that the first supply of electricity to the city dates back to 1903, when arrangements were made with the Singapore Electric Tramways Company to take a supply from their station in Macleod Road. In 1912 it became evident that this supply was quite inadequate, and the Tramway Company agreed to install additional plant. Owing to the war nothing more was done until 1919, when a supply was given to the Mount Sophia district, and in 1921 substations were built in Killiney Road, Chataworth Road, Dalvey Road, and Newton Road.

Commission of Enquiry.

At this time the Tramway Company were unable to install more plant, and as the whole of their existing plant was fully loaded it became necessary to review the position, with the result that a commission was appointed by Government and recommended the construction of a new power station by the Municipal Commissioner and an extended system of mains and substations for the distribution of alternating current for lighting and power. This work was subsequently commenced, the consulting engineers being Messrs. Preece, Cardew, and Rider. Under a temporary arrangement a further supply of power was obtained from the Singapore Harbour Board, and on June 1st of this year the St. James Station started generating for the whole of the existing system.

Owing to the rapid growth of the demand which is bound to arise when the reduction of the charges for electrical energy has taken effect the Municipal Commissioners on June 27th authorised an extension of plant by the addition of one 10,000 k.w. turbo-alternator, etc., and the consulting engineers have been instructed to call for tenders with as little delay as possible.

The Power Station.

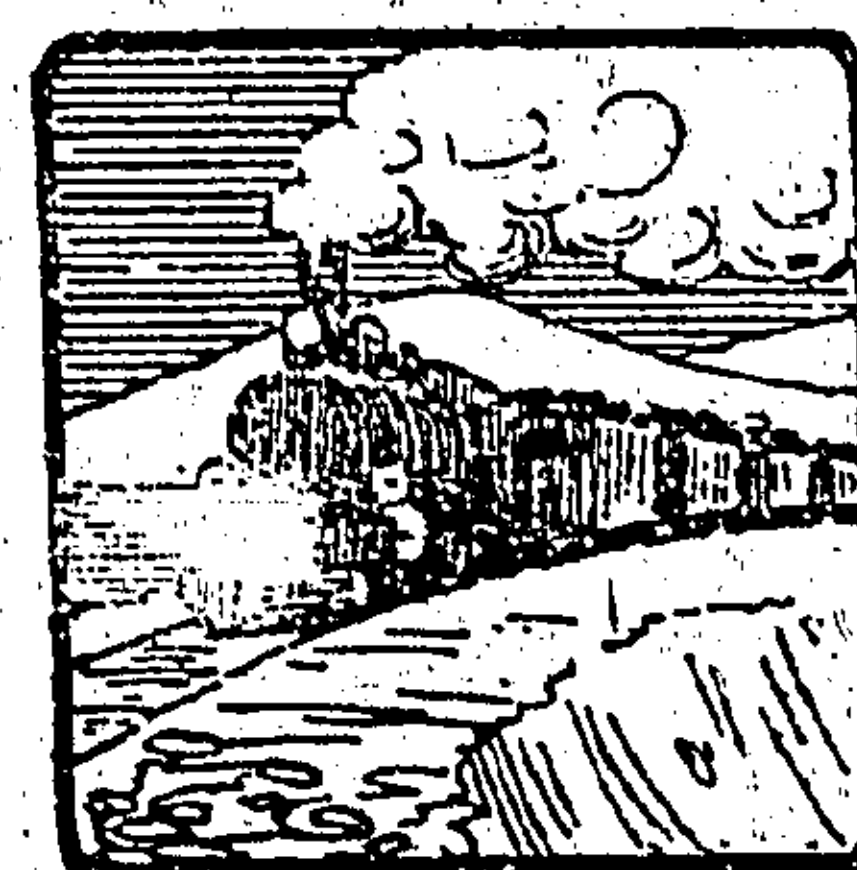
The site at St. James is almost an ideal one for a large power station, and the only drawback was the necessity of driving piles in the filled portion on the west side. The site chosen originally by the consulting engineers was on the east side of the peninsula which was composed of practically solid rock, but Government would only offer the portion to the Municipality, thereby increasing the cost of erection by a considerable amount.

The site has an area of about 5 acres. The close proximity of the area gives special value of the site from a power station point of view, as an unlimited quantity of water for condensing purposes is available; also sea-borne coal can be delivered within a few yards of the station. A connection with the F.M.S. Railways also provides for the delivery of locally-mined coal and for the transport of materials and plant.

The transmission system has been laid and the sub-stations designed and equipped by the Municipal Electrical Engineer, Mr. E. W. P. Fulcher, M.B.E., A.M.I.E.E., who has held the appointment since 1921.

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BOYCOTT OF B.A.T. CIGARETTES.

BRITISH CONSUL'S PROTEST.

AND THE REPLY.

The following communication has been forwarded by the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Harold Porter, British Consul-General, in reply to the latter's recent despatch on the subject of the alleged boycott of the cigarettes of the British Tobacco Company, says the *Hankow Herald*:

"In reply to your recent communications on the subject of the alleged boycott of the cigarettes of the British-American Tobacco Company, dated October 6th, 7th and 8th, respectively (though all of them reached this office considerably belated), I have the honour to direct your attention once more to our despatch addressed to you on the 8th instant, wherein is indicated our keen desire for a fundamental solution of the trouble along lines which would be satisfactory to both parties."

"I must emphatically assert that the allegation that we officially support the illegal and terrorist actions of the subsidised leaders of the boycott reveals a failure on your part to grasp the real significance of our last despatch, which aims to elicit a response paving the way for a friendly and amicable settlement of a considerably protracted issue. You will doubtless recall also that on various occasions we have made overtures to you proposing the negotiation between the tobacco company and the workers looking toward the ultimate reopening of the factory. The consistent refusal to entertain such proposals is entirely responsible for the present state of affairs, and we must disclaim absolutely any responsibility for loss or damage suffered by the Company in question, which itself is the author of the trouble."

"Regarding the allegation contained in your communication of the 7th instant that the Hankow Kuomintang has issued an order to all cigarette dealers to refrain from selling the Company's cigarettes, I beg to point out that the allegation is entirely baseless and the Hankow Kuomintang has officially denied having issued an order."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MURDY CANBERRA.

MELBOURNE CRITICISES NEW CAPITAL.

Melbourne still seems to be annoyed because the seat of the Federal Government has been removed to Canberra.

Because there was heavy rain at Canberra with muddy streets, the *Argus* is pointing out that it warned the politicians about the disadvantages.

"The feeling that Parliament should not 'go bush,'" remarks the *Argus*, "was very strong among a great many people, and it is from the simple everyday incidents that the feeling can be justified."

A Prime Minister should not have muddy boots, a Chief Justice should not have to raise his gown, as the ladies of the nineteenth century raised their skirts, when crossing a street.

"There is something incongruous in a Governor-General walking across a paddock from one Government office to another. A Capital should not be a place where motor cars walk in the streets before they run; it should be a city that will stand a little rain and where business people come out of doors to find to their surprise that it is raining."

"Capital should be a Capital and not merely a country town, and that is why people could not understand why Federal members were in such a hurry to transfer to Canberra."

AN ARTIFICIAL LARYNX.

U.S. SENATOR'S WONDERFUL EQUIPMENT.

NEW YORK.

It was reported that an artificial larynx which enables him to speak with ease has been installed in the throat of Senator Loren Dupont. This is a sequel to a recent operation involving the removal of his vocal chords. Ordinarily he carries this artificial larynx in his pocket, inserting it when he desires to speak.

"Finally I have to protest most vigorously against the attempt at a misrepresentation of the National Government in imputing to it a policy of extreme labour and destruction of British commercial communism imported from Moscow and carried out under professional Russian advice with a view to the interests. It is such an erroneous envisagement of Nationalist China that must answer for the worsening of Sino-British relations."

FIGHTING IN CANTON.

ATTEMPT TO USURP LI TSAI HSIN'S AUTHORITY.

DARING COUP BY THE IRONSIDES.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION CUT.

Various reasons are given to account for the serious fighting which occurred late on Wednesday night and early Thursday morning between troops stationed in Canton, but all reports tend to show that it was an outbreak of the long suppressed rivalry among the followers of General Li Tsai Hsin and General Chang Fat Fui.

General Li Tsai Hsin left with Mr. Wang Ching Wei for Shanghai on Wednesday morning and it was announced that General Chang Fat Fui, who had come to Hong Kong a few days previously, had accompanied them and had been given \$30,000 in order that he might go abroad "to study." This seemed to suggest that sound precautions had been taken to prevent any disturbance in Canton during Li Tsai Hsin's absence.

It would appear now, however, that the report of Chang Fat Fui's departure was untrue. He is said to be still in Hong Kong but whether or no he had any influence, direct or indirect, upon events in Canton on Thursday is unknown. All that is definitely established is that as soon as Li Tsai Hsin's back was turned, before he had been away for twelve hours, action of subordinate officers led to a conflict which put the City into an uproar.

General Li Tsai Hsin left General Wong Shiu Hung, the Kwangsi military leader, in charge of the province and it is stated that the fight was commenced by some of Chang Fat Fui's soldiers attempting to capture him and his chief subordinate-General Chan Chai Tong while they were in their private residences. It was a daring coup and if it is successful it will naturally lead to important changes in military control. It is feared now that troops belonging to the two factions, stationed outside of the City, may be drawn into the turmoil.

HOW THE TROUBLE ANOTHER REPORT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Thursday.
At about 3 a.m. this morning General Wong Ki Cheung and General Chu Fai Yat (Commissioner of Police in Canton) both of the 2nd Route Army (the Ironsides) sent troops to the residences of General Wong Shiu Hung and General Chan Chai Tong, in the Kut-Cheung-Maloo and Tungshan respectively, with a view to capturing these Generals (Li Tsai Hsin's representatives).

The bodyguards of the two Generals were disarmed and it is rumored that the Generals themselves were taken prisoners.

Following this troops from the Ironsides were dispatched to disarm all the Kwangsi troops stationed in Canton with the result that fighting started at 6 a.m. It continued until 10 a.m. when firing ceased for a while, but recommenced shortly afterwards.

At 12 noon (when this telegram was sent) the fight was still in progress.

Members of Labour Unions were very active and pamphlets denouncing General Wong Shiu Hung were distributed. All shops in the eastern part of the city (the bund) are closed and soldiers of the 2nd Army (the Ironsides) are posted on all streets. The Shamteen gates are closed.

LI FUK LAM

It is rumored that Generals Li Fuk Lam and Sit Ngok have also joined hands with the Ironsides. At about noon General Wong Ki Cheung sent troops to control the Canton telegraph office and further cables will not be allowed. Fighting continues.

ANOTHER VERSION.

[FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Another version of the fracas among the rival troops in Canton states that it was the intention of some brother officers of Division Commander Muh Pei Nan, of the 4th Army, to disarm the men of General Wong Shiu Hung and that Commander Muh himself desired also to mutiny against General Wong Shiu Hung, the acting officer commanding the troops in Canton during the temporary absence of General Li Tsai Hsin. Division Commander Muh is nominally a subordinate of General Wong Ki Cheung, a representative of General Chang Fat Fui in Canton. Therefore, indirectly, it may be said that the present conflict is one between supporters of General Li Tsai Hsin and followers of Chang Fat Fui. Nominally all are subject to the Military Council in Canton.

Both Chang and Li have troops outside Canton City and it is feared they may be drawn into action.

During the conflict among the rival troops the Western Suburb was cut off from the Eastern, and when the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon morning express was about to start, some troops tried to hold it back, but a conference resulted in allowing the train to proceed as usual. A group of some 25 students from Chungshan University were to have departed (Continued at foot of next column)

DRIVEN OUT.

PLOTTERS SUPREME AT THE MOMENT.

PROSPECT OF MORE FIGHTING.

ADVICE TO TRADERS TO CARRY ON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

LATER.

The whereabouts of General Wong Shiu Hung, acting commander-in-chief of the armies in Kwangtung, was uncertain late yesterday afternoon, after the coup d'etat of the morning, in which Generals Wong Ki Cheung, Li Fuk Lam, Sit Ngok joined.

Followers of Generals Li Tsai Hsin and Wong Shiu Hung are scattered in many parts of Kwangtung, especially in the Northern Districts, and at Whampoa, where there are some 8,000 cadets looking to General Li Tsai Hsin as their Commandant. These forces may turn the tide, and there is also a possibility of Generals Pei Tsung Hsi and Li Chung Jen, of Kwangsi, supporting Li Tsai Hsin and Wong Shiu Hung. In the fight early yesterday morning in Canton, both the homes of Generals Li Tsai Hsin and Wong Shiu Hung were searched, and during the resistance offered, several bodyguards of these military leaders were shot.

Among the leading Kuomintang right wing members detained by the forces of Wong Ki Cheung yesterday were President Tai Chi Tao of the Sun Yat Sen University, Commissioner Chen Shih Jen of the Bureau of Reconstruction, and Secretary Hu Chun Lin of the Political Council, who are considered supporters of General Li Tsai Hsin.

In the struggle at Canton, the names of Li Tsai Hsin, Chang Fat Fui, and Mr. Wang Ching Wei appeared only indirectly, and officially these three names were not connected with the affair.

The surprise in Canton is not that the coup has happened, as it was forecast some time ago, but that General Li Fuk Lam has also joined the left wing in the Kuomintang.

MONEY SPENT AND FEW CASUALTIES.

The casualty list in Canton was not large, as practically every unit had been bought over by General Wong Ki Cheung long before the departure of General Li for Shanghai.

In the official statement made over the signatures of Corps Commanders Wong Ki Cheung and Li Fuk Lam, and Division Commander Sit Ngok, General Wong Shiu Hung has been accused of having intrigued to force Mr. Wang Ching Wei and General Li Tsai Hsin out of Canton. The statement advised the people to resume business as usual, saying that the problem of getting rid of Wong Shiu Hung had been solved.

Friends of Mr. Wang Ching Wei are now worrying about the reception he will receive when he reaches Shanghai. The supporters of the Kwangsi group may hold him responsible for the coup in Canton.

PASSENGERS BY THE "TAISHAN."

CHINESE OPINION.

The passengers returning to Hong Kong by the s.s. Taishan last night were generally of the opinion that General Chang Fat Fui's absence from Canton was a "blind" and that he had full knowledge of what was going to happen.

An "eye witness" told a Daily Press representative that the fighting was very fierce. Both sides were determined to gain the day and hundreds of dead bodies were seen in the streets. The casualties, however, were mostly innocent pedestrians who were hit by stray bullets. [According to Canton correspondents, as stated above, there were few casualties among the soldiers.]

DISBANDMENT OF STRIKERS.

MORE MONEY REQUIRED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton merchants, together with those at Swatow, Kongmoon, Fatsan and other cities were responsible for raising something like \$3,500,000 for the payment of the disbandment. This sum is not enough and the Canton Authorities are now considering making a levy upon property owners for a sum equal to one month's rent of their properties.

It is thought that an additional \$1,500,000 may be raised in this way. Property owners whose premises have been returned to them after occupation by the strikers will be expected to pay three months' rent.

15 RICE JUNKS ATTACKED.

TWO SUNK AND THE REST CAPTURED.

TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

PIRATES' HAUL VALUED AT \$50,000.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Some fifteen junks, loaded with rice imported from Hong Kong, were attacked by pirates on Monday near Laichow.

The armed guards on the junks offered resistance, but were unsuccessful. Two of the junks were sunk carrying 23 members of the crew with them, and the remaining vessels were captured.

It is estimated that the pirates secured cargo worth \$50,000.

\$1,000 CLAIM SUCCEEDS.

BILL OF SALE VALID.

YESTERDAY'S SUMMARY COURT JUDGMENT.

At the Summary Court yesterday, the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) delivered judgment in a case which came before him earlier this week regarding a claim for \$1,000, when the validity of a bill of sale was questioned.

The plaintiff was Ip Pun, proprietor of Messrs. J. Gibbs Company, motor-car accessory dealers, and he claimed from Sapooran Singh and Kartar Singh the sum of \$1,000, for damages sustained by reason of the defendants converting two motor cars to their own use, to which the plaintiff claimed he was entitled.

Mr. L. D. Turner was for plaintiff, and Mr. D. McCallum represented the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff was that he advanced \$1,000 to Mr. L. Hoi San, the proprietor of the Wanchai Garage, on the security of a bill of sale, the schedule of which included the cars in question. The garage went bankrupt and plaintiff found the cars in possession of the defendants, who on their side held that they had bought them and refused to hand them over. Originally the claim was in respect of one car, but later the writ was amended to include two cars.

During judgment, His Lordship said that the question at issue was not the amount of damages, but the liability. The first question to decide was whether the plaintiff, who based his claim on the bill of sale, was the grantee of a valid bill of sale or not. His Lordship added that he had considered the bill of sale very carefully with the authorities, and, in his opinion, it was a good bill of sale.

The only other point was whether it could be held that the defendants acquired the cars from the grantor of the bill of sale in the ordinary course of the grantor's business. As he had intimated previously, he did not consider that they did acquire the cars in that manner. He would therefore give judgment for the plaintiff against both the defendants for the amount claimed and costs.

Speaking on the question of costs, Mr. McCallum said that in any event it was necessary for the defendants to bring this action into Court to assess the actual damages incurred. The writ at first had relation to one car only, which the grantee of the bill of sale valued from \$400 to \$500. As the case proceeded, His Lordship came to the conclusion that another car covered by the bill of sale could be included in the writ if it was intended to bring the damages to \$1,000.

Mr. McCallum claimed that in consequence of this plaintiff would be disentitled to costs up to the time of the amendment.

His Lordship commented that the costs in respect of the claim for \$500 were the same as for \$1,000.

Mr. Turner: Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship: I don't think you will get any additional costs by reason of that.

Mr. McCallum: It is entirely at your Lordship's discretion. I may have been inclined to consent to judgment for a reasonable sum, but \$1,000 was out of the question.

His Lordship: You might have paid the money into Court mightn't you? No, I will give judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

MORPHIA TRAFFIC.

FOREIGNERS CHARGED.

Alleged to have undertaken to procure and supply 20 kilograms of morphia, J. Christie and C. Blum were charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning before Mr. R. E. Lindell.

Christie, who described himself as a kerosene agent, and Blum, calling himself a mining engineer, were both defended by Mr. J. A. Gordon Leck. Mr. T. H. King, Director of Criminal Intelligence, appeared for the prosecution.

The case was remanded for a week and bail in the sum of \$2,000 each, \$1,000 in cash and \$1,000 in security, was fixed.

HONG KONG BOY SCOUTS.

NEW ORDINANCE INTRODUCED.

DOGS ORDINANCE PASSED.

MEETING OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. H.E. The Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.), presided. There were also present H.E. The General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-Gen. C. C. Luard), the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax), the Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp), the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer), the Captain Superintendent of Police (Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe), Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackman), the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North), the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Mr. R. H. Kote-wall, Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes and Mr. E. W. Hamilton (Deputy Clerk of Councils).

Boy Scouts.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a bill intitled "An Ordinance to further and protect the activities of the Boy Scouts' Association, and to incorporate the Hong Kong Branch thereof." He said: In view of the speeches made at the annual meeting of the Hong Kong Branch of the Boy Scouts' Association, which were reported in the Press that morning, it seems unnecessary to say anything about the aims and activities of that movement. Everyone knows something of those aims and activities, and they have always met with complete approval. The object of this Bill is to protect the movement in Hong Kong against undesirable imitations. The success of the Boy Scout movement is a temptation to the formation of small local organisations borrowing the titles and badges and other features of the original movement, but not subject to the control of the central authority. Imitation may be flattery but flattery is generally bad, and may sometimes be very embarrassing. Some of these local bodies which might be formed might not be bad in themselves, but they would lack the strict discipline and the careful organisation of the original Boy Scouts movement, and they might tend to confusion and to the dissipation of energy. Other local independent organisations might be distinctly bad in their tendency because they might be "used for political and militaristic purposes. The Boy Scout movement, as everyone knows, is not political and it is not militaristic. This Bill, therefore, proposes to protect the well-known title of Boy Scouts and the Chinese equivalent. It also protects the present Boy Scouts' Association in the use of the badges and emblems which are employed by it. It also proposes to incorporate the local branch of the Association in order that it may more conveniently hold the property of the branch. I understand that most, or many at least, of the Colonial branches of the Association have already secured the advantages of incorporation by Ordinance.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The Dogs Ordinance.

The Ordinance to make provision for regulating the keeping of dogs and for the prevention of the importation and spread of rabies was read a second and third time and passed.

Council adjourned sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

Votes of supplementary expenditure totalling \$117,445 were agreed to.

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'BUXTON' KEY PURSES
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The Christmas Mail per s.s. SUWA MARU closes to-morrow, Saturday, 19th November at 9.30 a.m.

BOOKS IN MANY FIELDS OF INTEREST.

MY PIOUS FRIENDS AND DRUNKEN COMPANIONS Being Songs of Conviviality collected By FRANK SHAY \$5.00	POLITICAL PLURALISM A Study in Contemporary Political Theory. By KUNG CHUAN HSIAO \$8.00
WORLD WIDE SOVIET PLOTS By N. MITAEVSKY. As disclosed by documents seized at Peking ... \$3.50	GENIUS & CHARACTER By EMIL LUDWIG ... \$8.75
NOW WE ARE SIX By A. A. MILNE ... \$5.50	ORES & INDUSTRY IN THE FAR EAST (CHINA) By H. FOSTER BAIN ... \$9.75
THE AMERICAN CARAVAN Year book of American Literature \$12.50	A CHINAMAN'S OPINION OF US By HWUY-UNG ... \$5.50
PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUE IN WORLD WAR By HAROLD D. LASSWELL ... \$8.00	PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA By HAROLD M. VINACKE ... \$5.00
THE COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE By JUDGE BEN B. LINDSAY ... \$7.50	SCIENTIFIC IDEAS OF TO-DAY By C. R. GIBSON ... \$4.50
PUBLIC EXPENDITURE By HUBOLD W. GUEST \$5.00	BUILDING INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL By PROF. SHOTWELL \$3.75
CROOK P.E. By J. C. G. ODWIN. About Crooks ... 11.25	THE WORLD CRISIS By WINSTON CHURCHILL. 3 vols. ... \$31.50
LETTERS OF GERTRUDE BELL ... \$31.0	LIBERAL POINTS OF VIEW By GILBERT MURRAY. By ROBERT H. THOULESS ... \$3.75
HER CLOSED HANDS By PUTNAM WEALE ... \$3.75	THE CONTROL OF THE MIND ... \$3.75

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INTIMATIONS.



HONG KONG WATERWORKS.
NOTICE.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after FRIDAY, the 18th INSTANT, the SUPPLY OF WATER to that portion of the RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS West of EASTERN STREET will be controlled by bringing the RIDER MAINS into operation and that WATER will be turned on to each RIDER MAIN daily for two consecutive hours. Information as to the hours of supply to any Particular Property may be obtained on application at the Office of the WATER AUTHORITY, or SECRETARIAT FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS, or at the TUNG WAN HOSPITAL.
H. T. JACKMAN,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department,
Hong Kong, 18th Nov., 1927. [5336]

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS OF HONG KONG.

THE FIRST PAPER OF THE 1927-1928 SEASON
Will be Read by
A. HEVEY, Esq.,
On

GAS—ITS DISTRIBUTION AND USES

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1927,
At 5.45 P.M.
CHAIRMAN—
W. J. HILL, Esq., President.

Members and their Friends are Cordially Invited to be Present.

A. LANDSBERT,
Hon. Secretary.
[5353]

FANLING HUNT.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and **ENTRY FORMS** for the **AUTUMN MEETING** to be held on **SATURDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1927** (Weather Permitting), may be obtained from Dr. F. PIERCE GROVE, The Polo Club, Horse Kowloon Club and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.
Entries will CLOSE at NOON, **SATURDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1927.** [5318]

MACAO RACE CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and **Entry Forms** of the **FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING** to be held on **SUNDAY, 13th DECEMBER, 1927,** can be obtained upon application to the **INTERNATIONAL RACE AND RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD.,** Horse Kowloon Club and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES, Horse Kowloon.
Entries will CLOSE on **FRIDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1927,** at 3 P.M. [5334]

FOR THE HUNT

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

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KOWLOON.

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CHATER ROAD.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
Action No. 351 of 1925.

BETWEEN
WING FAT HONG, Plaintiff
AND
KUNG CHUNG BANK
AND
LAU YIK CHEUK
the Managing Partner thereof, **Defendants**

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, has received instructions from the Registrar of the Supreme Court
To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE
CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA,
HONG KONG.

MONDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1927,
At 3 o'clock P.M.
IN ONE LOT

ALL THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE SAID
LAU YIK CHEUK
OF AND IN
RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 177.

RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 177

consists of:—
All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at BAYVIEW BAY in the Colony of Hong Kong and registered in the LAND (Office) as **RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 177.** Together with the Premises thereon comprising a Two-Storeyed EUROPEAN DWELLING HOUSE, containing 4 Reception Rooms on Ground Floor, 5 Bedrooms and 3 Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water and Usual Offices, Garage, Servants' Quarters, Watchman's House and Tennis Court.

The Property contains a Total Area of 21,815 Square Feet or thereabouts and is held under Conditions of Sale No. 1065 under which a Crown Lease for the Term of 75 Years from 3rd OCTOBER, 1921, is to be granted.

The Crown Rent payable in respect of the Property is \$102 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from—

Messrs. DEACONS,
Vendor's Solicitors,
1, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL,
OR FROM
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
The Auctioneer. [5319]

WE Require FLAT and HOUSES

in CENTRAL KOWLOON and above MAY ROAD LEVEL, Hong Kong. Will Landlords interested send particulars to **SMALL INVESTORS** Tel. C. 4630?

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, NOVEMBER 18th, 1927.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH DISPUTES.

AN intelligent foreigner reading British newspapers at the present time might be excused for coming to the conclusion that our countrymen, having settled the Irish question and found industrial disputes too expensive, were turning their natural pugnacity to a first class religious quarrel. The controversy over the Revised Prayer Book has not been allowed to slumber and the theological differences between the High Church and Low Church parties in the establishment have been dragged into prominence by the sermons of the BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM, which have been described by the wise and temperate Primate as provocative and needlessly offensive to many members of the Church. Moreover, the Free Churches have claimed the right to join in the dispute on the ground that they only refrain from active opposition to the Established Church as long as it maintains an essentially Protestant attitude.

The quarrel between the two parties in the English Church goes back to the Elizabethan Settlement and was only allowed to rest during the comfortable 18th century when religious enthusiasm in all churches was at a discount. The High Church or Anglo-Catholic party claim to be in direct succession to the "Universal Church" of early times,

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[50]

and while declaring that they have broken free from sundry errors that arose in the Middle Ages they maintain that Catholicism is the true and only method of interpreting Christianity to the world. Catholicism insists on the Sacrifice of the Mass as the central act of worship, the sacramental nature of Holy Orders and the acceptance of the traditional customs and beliefs of the church as the ultimate authority. It allows wide latitude in ritual and declares that many doctrines such as Transubstantiation are matters of individual conscience. It takes the same attitude with regard to the marriage of priests. It rejects Papal claims as being inconsistent with the facts of history, but, subject to modifications of Roman Catholic doctrine, it seeks the big ideal of the re-union of Christendom, on a broad basis, making every allowance for divergences in practices and beliefs. It desires union in particular with the Orthodox Church of Russia. Within the Anglican community the Catholic section claims to have acquired a dominant position in England, especially among the poorer quarters of the great cities. The Low Church or Evangelical party takes its stand on the Bible as the source of authority and doctrine. It rejects the customs and beliefs of the Middle Ages as erroneous and claims to have returned to the practise of the primitive church. As its name testifies it protests against the elaboration of ritual and the nature of the priesthood as defined by Catholicism. The exact nature of Orders, is, it maintains, a question of organisation which the congregation should decide.

Between these two stands the Broad Church party, scholarly and sympathetic, but denounced by both parties as lacking in enthusiasm and conviction. It supplies most of the Bishops, whose duties include

the reconciling of the discordant elements.

This elaborate ecclesiastic fabric is typical of the English love of compromise. "But for the evangelicals we should have many more Non-conformists; but for the Anglo-Catholics there would be many more Romanists," once said that epitome of good sense the Bishop of London, and his view is that of all but the noisy extremists, who in religion, as in politics, make up in volubility what they lack in numbers, tolerance or wisdom.

In most towns there are both Catholic and Evangelical churches, while in smaller communities a tradition has generally been established and this is borne in mind when appointments are made.

The present differences probably go no deeper than in Victorian days when "ritualism" was made the subject of a series of "test cases" in the courts: when the "heresy" of the Bishop of Cotenso shocked the orthodox of his day a good deal more than does the teaching of the Bishop of Birmingham, Dean Inge, and Bishop Hensley Henson in our own time. "No one outside England understands the Church of England, and very few inside," it has been said; but despite compromises that no logical Scot or Frenchman would tolerate it remains admirably adapted to the English temperament. Its leaders show an understanding of modern thought, knowledge and social problems that other religious bodies might do well to emulate.

Children's afternoon will be held at the Helena May Institute to-day.

One Portuguese case of diphtheria and one Chinese case of puerperal fever were reported during the 24 hours ended November 16th.

A number of Class "A" Reservists, from regiments stationed at Shanghai, arrived in the Colony yesterday on their way home.

For allowing her dog to be out in the street without a muzzle, Mrs. Guzman was fined \$4 by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Readers are reminded that the Christmas and New Year letter mail for Great Britain closes at the General Post Office to-morrow (Saturday) at 9.30 a.m.

A Chinese boy of No. 4, Mallory Street, received severe burns as a result of playing with joss sticks. He had to receive attention at the Government Civil Hospital.

According to a report made to the police by the manager of the Sui Cheong firm, sack dealers, of No. 10, Sun Hing Lane, an accountant of the firm has absconded with \$274.

Working in the Kowloon Godowns, a Chinese coolie was injured in the left eye, through stumbling over some heavy cargo which he was assisting to remove, and striking his head on a cargo hook.

Police reports state that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of a former Chinese employee of Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor & Co., Ltd., who is alleged to have embezzled the sum of \$1,800, on or about October 28th.

Two men were charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning before Major C. Willson in connection with the armed robbery committed at the Fung Hing Piece Goods store at No. 128, Queen's Road Central. They were formally remanded for a week.

A paper on "Gas—Its Distribution and Uses," is being read by Mr. A. Hevey, of the Hong Kong and China Gas Co., Ltd., at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hong Kong, to-day, at 5.45 p.m. All members and friends are cordially invited to be present.

A member of the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai, who is making an extended tour through Southern China to investigate conditions in order to report to his Government, arrived in the Colony yesterday. He has already visited Foochow, Amoy and Swatow and will shortly proceed to Hainan.

Mr. F. F. Eca da Silva, of 32, Kowloon Tong, was summoned for keeping an unlicensed dog and with allowing it to be abroad. When the case was called at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, the defendant failed to appear. The case was then heard in his absence and a fine of \$5 was imposed on each summons.

The foundation stones of the new Wesleyan Sailors and Soldiers' Home, Praya East, will be laid by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.), H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., and Commodore J. L. Pearson, C.M.G., R.N., on Wednesday, November 23rd at 3 p.m.

A. Alvarez was summonsed before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for assaulting a bus conductor. The conductor was pulled out of the vehicle and in the struggle he lost a tooth. Both parties were bound over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months, and the defendant was ordered to pay \$5 compensation to the conductor.

Dances organised last year by ships' companies of the various warships and auxiliaries at this port proved exceedingly successful. Dances are again beginning to increase in number. With the return of ships from the North the Navy are organising similar dances to those which proved so popular. Last night H.M.S. Ambrose held their first carnival dance at Messrs. Lane's Crawford's Restaurant. There was a good attendance, including many Service members.

"OUR CABARET."

PRESENT "HONI SOIT"

CLÉVER NEW SKETCH.

A very enjoyable programme was presented by Mr. Charles Chamier's Company last night at the Star Theatre.

"Honi Soit," which was the title of the revue presented, opened with "Bubbly," a capital sketch. Among the lighter items were "Drama of the East End of London," "Local Colour" and "The Perfect Pair." The new songs by Mr. Charles Murray were loudly applauded.

Signorina Henkina, who sang the "Indian Love Call" from "Rose Marie" and a waltz by Strauss, was again the recipient of much applause.

The "Disorderly Room" was also included in the programme and in this Charles Mason was to the fore. "Honi Soit" will be repeated to-night. The Company will terminate their season on Monday night with "Pot Pourri." On Sunday "Here and There" will be presented.

WEATHER REPORT.

FRESH AND FINE.

The weather report, issued from the Observatory at 11.15 a.m. yesterday, stated:—

The depression has deepened and now covers the Sea of Japan. The anti-cyclone has strengthened and is central over the Yangtze Valley. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

Forecast: N.E. winds, fresh, fine.

The weather report, issued at 5.40 p.m. yesterday, stated:—

Anti-cyclone appears to be central near Shanghai. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, fine.

BURGLARY AT QUEEN'S ROAD SHOP.

ENTRY THROUGH A BRICK WALL.

HAUL OF \$1,000.

Burglars entered No. 19, Queen's Road Central, the ground floor of which is jointly occupied by A. Ling, photographic suppliers, and A. Lung, furniture dealers, on Wednesday night, and carried away money and goods to the value of about \$1,000.

When the shop was opened yesterday morning, the office portion of it was found to be in disorder. With the front portion of the shop being lighted at night by a powerful arc lamp, the burglars contented themselves by gathering loot from the rear portion where the office is situated.

Cash amounting to \$130 was taken by breaking the locks of drawers of desks, also a pocket watch valued at \$20. From another place they took 40 pounds of nitrate of silver, used for coating the back of mirrors, this being valued at about \$500. About six dozen brass locks were also removed. One of the burglars apparently made a hasty visit to the front part of the shop and took two cameras valued at \$140, but owing to fear of detection left other articles in the show cases alone.

The burglars gained entrance to the shop by boring through the wall at the foot of the staircase leading to the two upper floors used by Messrs. Campbell Moore and as workshop and sleeping quarters for the furniture store men. It is believed that the burglars concealed themselves among the packing cases under the staircase and started their work after the last of the employees living on the upper floor had retired about 10.30 p.m.

A side door leading out near the staircase which was bolted from the inside was left ajar in the morning. The gang got out this way and into the street by turning the lock of the door leading to the staircase.

A report has been made to the police but so far there have been no developments.

THE TROUBLE ON THE "PAUL BEAU."

CASE AGAINST STEWARD CONCLUDED.

"ONLY A TECHNICAL OFFENCE."

The case against the Chinese steward of the s.s. *Paul Beau*, a vessel on the Canton run, was concluded yesterday at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindell.

It will be remembered that the steward was charged with being absent from duty and holding an illegal meeting on board the ship. Six other men were also charged with boarding the vessel without permission and also with holding a meeting there. At a previous hearing, five of the men were fined \$10 each for being on the vessel without permission. The charge of holding a meeting on board was withdrawn.

The steward was represented by Mr. D. McCallum yesterday and the second defendant by Mr. F. H. Loseby.

The steward said he had obtained leave from the Captain on October 25th. He instructed another man to take up his duties during his absence and the key to the provision room was placed with his uncle who had authority to buy whatever provisions were needed. Later he was told by the Captain that the Chinese Seamen's Union would not sanction the employment of his substitute and that he would be required to return to the ship. He did this and when he got to Canton, he found that the vessel would not even allow him to resume his duties. When the vessel came back to Hong Kong, he left the ship in order to settle the dispute between himself and the Union. Defendant denied having asked anyone to hold a meeting on board the ship. He also said that he had not solicited the assistance of the stoker and other members of the crew to hold up the vessel until his demands had been complied with. He had never made any demands.

Mr. Loseby on behalf of the second defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of boarding the vessel without permission, but qualified his plea by saying that the man was there with the full knowledge of the owners.

The two defendants were each fined \$10. His Worship said that from the evidence he could see nothing in their action other than a technical offence.

TRADE UNIONISM.

EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A. DEBATE LAST NIGHT.

NARROW MARGIN VICTORY.

By the very small margin of two votes it was decided at a debate at the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon, last night that "Trade Unionism had not exceeded its purpose."

The motion was "That Trade Unionism had Exceeded its Purpose," and the voting resulted: 11 For; 10 Against.

Mr. P. S. Cassidy (Chairman of the Literary and Debating Society) presided and briefly introduced the subject.

Proposing the motion, Mr. A. C. Howell submitted that because one branch of labour struck there was no reason why other sections or in some cases unions in other countries should interfere, and take up the cudgels. He also submitted that Trade Unionism had exceeded its purpose in another way when it monopolised employment and prevented non-Union men from earning a living, simply because such men were not members, or perhaps because they preferred to retain freedom of action, opinions, thought and speech, rather than be compelled to join a Union. He submitted that Trade Unionism, as a whole, had exceeded anything which it had intended to do in its original purpose.

The Opposition.

Leading the opposition, Mr. A. A. Dand argued that at the start Trade Unions were a combination for regulating matters between workmen and workmen, workmen and masters, masters and masters. The strongest Union in the world was the Employers' Federation. He traced the history and growth of Trade Unionism from days of persecution to the present time, and said it operated first as a friendly or benefit society, and secondly as a trade society or guild. He referred to the low wages pertaining in certain trades, and applying generally to all at one period, and the slight improvement that had come about in the attempts at adjustment of these wages, and gave figures, which he submitted proved the enormous amount of good Trade Unionism had accomplished. He argued that it had not yet done enough, and was a long way from exceeding its purpose; in fact it had not yet accomplished its purpose, and would not have done enough until workers ceased to live in hovels.

Mr. W. L. Walker, supporting Mr. Howell, said that while the original aims of Trade Unionism to keep industrial peace and work for the betterment of the working classes and the country were admirable, its purpose had been exceeded in the elaboration of class war.

That Trade Unionism did not believe in extremists and had proved this by deciding at the Edinburgh conference to expel Communist members from the movement, was one of the arguments of Mr. E. R. Price, who seconded Mr. Dand. An interesting discussion followed.

WHAT IS OBSTRUCTION?

SOLICITOR ASKS IN COURT.

When a Chinese driver of a public motor-car was charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy with touting for hire and causing an obstruction, Mr. Horace Lo, for the defence, asked the Court what obstruction really means in English.

The car was, according to evidence, parked at the Chater Road stand. Three European ladies and gentlemen were walking on Pedder Street towards Hong Kong Hotel, and the car was driven up to them, and halted at the "white line." The pedestrians had to go behind the car to continue on their way. This was seen by Sergt. Dickson, who took the driver's licence.

Mr. Lo said that he could not see any obstruction in that. The car could hardly have halted a second and that in plain English, was not obstruction. He said that it was only a trivial matter and it was really too ridiculous to summon the man before the Magistrate. His Worship, however, imposed a fine of \$5 on each count.

STRANGE MARITAL DISPUTE.

HOW TO LAY KNIVES AT MEALS.

QUARREL ENDS IN A DIVORCE.

New York.
A dispute begun on a honeymoon about the proper place to lay knives at meals ended after 37 years in a Los Angeles Divorce Court where Mrs. Charles Butler received a decree nisi. The bride thought the knife ought to be on the right side of the plate, the bridegroom the left. Finally, the wife and husband started a violent quarrel on the subject and the husband left her.

NANKING TROOPS' OVERWHELMING VICTORY IN HUPEH.

TAKE OVER THE WUHAN CITIES.
GENERAL LI CHUNG JEN RETURNING TO NANKING.
HEAVY FIRING IN NORTH-WEST KIANGSU.

MR. HU HAN MIN'S VIEWS OF THE FOURTH KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE.

NORTHERN ARMY HEAVILY DEFEATS SOUTHERN TROOPS.

While the Southern troops have been completely successful in Hupeh, being now in possession of the three most important Wuhan cities, they have met with a serious set-back at Chien-shan to the north of Mingkwang on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. It is reported that one of the Southern divisions was practically decimated and other heavy damage inflicted by Sun Chuan Fang's troops.

From his victories in Hupeh General Li Chung Jen, it is reported, will return to Nanking and lead his Army to participate in the Northern expedition.

Heavy firing is reported to be continuing in the Lunghai Railway zone, at Tangchiapu, North-West Kiangsu.

Judging by the observations which Mr. Hu Han Min is reported to have been making with regard to the Fourth Kuomintang Conference, that much-discussed assembly is not likely to be quite so harmonious as some people would seem to wish us believe, nor is it likely to be as well represented as it was hoped it would be. However, we shall "wait and see."

BRITISH SOLDIERS FOR HANKOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, November 17th.
H.M.S. *Vindictive* left for the Yangtze this morning with a company of the Bedford and Hertfordshire Regiment of 330 strong. The troops are destined for Hankow if the situation necessitates their presence, but at present this is purely a precautionary of a long-planned step.

Owing to the falling river, the *Vindictive* cannot reach Hankow.

APPOINTMENTS IN HUPEH AND HUNAN.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 17th.
The Nanking Government is prepared to appoint General Chiang Chien Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government and General Yeh Kai Hsin Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government.

General Yeh Kai Hsin's troops will move southwards from Hankow for the purpose of joining General Chu Pei Teh's forces to attack Changsha. Mr. Hu Han Min is of the opinion that, while he ardently supports the coming 4th Kuomintang Conference, he considers that it is impossible or illegal for any faction within the Kuomintang to agitate for the abolition of the "Special Committee" because of the fact that it has been formed through the support of all Kuomintang members. He is very anxious to discuss important party problems with Mr. Wang Ching Wei, and he states that those leaders who are inclined to Communism must be driven out of the Kuomintang.

It is reliably reported that General Tang Seng Chi took passage on board a Japanese steamer from Hankow for Japan on the 16th inst. This steamer passed Woosung Harbour on the 14th inst. and at the time was closely followed by a Japanese gunboat.

THE SITUATION AT HANKOW.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

HANKOW, Nov. 18th.
The situation is quiet. A large number of Nanking troops has arrived by river and road. There is a rumour that Yang Sen reached an understanding with the Nanking forces and that his troops may attack the Hankow forces at Yochow or Changsha. The retiring Wuhan Armies are firing on ships above Hankow.

H.M.S. "HERMES" RETURNING TO CHINA STATION IN JANUARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, November 18th.
In the House of Commons, in reply to a question, Mr. W. C. Bridgman, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the aircraft-carrier *Hermes* which had returned to England to refit, would return to the China Station probably in January.

PIRACIES IN SOUTH CHINA SEAS.

JAPANESE MINISTER MAY CONFER WITH SIR CECIL CLEMENTI.

QUESTION OF CO-OPERATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, November 17th.
As Sir Cecil Clementi is now in Peking, the opportunity is considered favourable to decide on concerted measures to be taken to prevent further piracy in South China Seas, from which Britain and Japan have been the principal sufferers. Consequently, Mr. Yoshizawa (the Japanese Minister) has cabled to the Foreign Office asking for instructions.

UPROAR IN THE COMMONS.

SITTING TWICE SUSPENDED.

BAWLING FOR "BALDWIN."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, November 16th.
The Speaker of the House of Commons suspended the sitting of the House for an hour, in consequence of an uproar raised by the Opposition after Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had moved a vote of censure against the Government, concerning its policy towards the coal mines.

When Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister rose to reply, the Opposition raised concerted cries of "Baldwin," and kept up interjections of "Prime Minister," preventing Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister from beginning his speech.

LATER...

The uproar was resumed on the House re-assembling, after the suspension, the Labourites insistently demanding "Baldwin," and the Speaker eventually adjourned the sitting until to-morrow. There were angry scenes after the adjournment.

[A message of November 14th stated:—A Labourite motion of censure of the Government, sponsored by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, will come up in the coal industry debate in November 16th. The motion charges the Government with neglecting the questions of distress and unemployment among the miners, and demands immediate action to secure efficient organisation of the industry and deals with the embarrassing condition of the local relief authorities, and the treatment of a vast number of miners who are employed on short time, or who are out of work.]

THE FLYING BOAT "SINGAPORE."

NOW READY FOR HER "ROUND AFRICA FLIGHT."

CREW INCLUDES "MOVIE MAN."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 17th.
The damaged plates having been replaced on the hull of the all-metal flying boat *Singapore*, everything is in readiness for Sir Alan Cobham to leave shortly after noon to-day on the first stage of his "round Africa flight." He will proceed up the course of the Thames to Reading and will then head for Southampton Water, where he will remain over-night leaving to-morrow for Bordeaux. Captain Worrall is acting as second pilot of the machine and, in addition to Lady Cobham, the crew also includes a cinematograph operator.

R.A.F. FLIGHT.

ARRIVAL IN KARACHI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KARACHI, Nov. 16th.
The Royal Air Force flying boats, on their way to Australia, have arrived at Gwadar.

COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND.

LATEST STATISTICS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, November 17th.
Owing to seasonal increases in the price of some food stuffs the cost of living in October was 49 per cent. above that of October, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. in the previous month.

The effect of the cold weather on building and other trades also accounted for a seasonal increase in unemployment. Among approximately 12,000,000 workmen who insured against unemployment the percentage wholly or partly unemployed was 9.5 on October 24th compared with 8.3 in the month previously and 13.6 in the year previously, when the effects of the mining dispute were still felt.

BIG OIL TRUST BEING FORMED.

LARGE CONCERNS INTERESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 17th.
According to newspaper reports an important Oil Trust is "being formed in Mexico headed by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and including the holdings of Husantanca, Mexico East Coast and Gulf and the Trans-Continental Petroleum Companies. The negotiations will be concluded in New York.

KIDNAPPED BY MOORISH TRIBESMEN.

FRENCH PARTY RELEASED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RABAT, November 17th.
The St. Eeg party has been released.

FRENCH TARIFF.

MODIFICATIONS APPLICABLE TO AMERICA AND EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Nov. 18th.
The conclusion of the Franco-American tariff negotiations is marked by the publication of a decree instituting the new reduced provisional tariff on many items of imports from the United States, specifying the lower rates, which are also applicable to similar Canadian goods, and tanning extracts from India, Borneo, the Straits Settlements, and South Africa.

THE NICARAGUAN REVOLT.

U.S. MARINES AGAIN IN

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MANAGUA, Nov. 16th.
A band of rebels twice attacked the United States Marines near La Cruz. Six of the rebels were killed.

AMERICA'S "ONE-ARM" LUNCH ROOMS.

FORTUNE MADE OUT OF THEM.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 18th.
Mr. John Thompson, who died recently at Waukegan, Illinois, left a \$5,000,000, amassed by a country-wide chain of "one arm" lunch rooms.

HOME NEWSPAPERS.

PUBLISHING ON EXTRA BANK HOLIDAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 18th.
The London and provincial newspapers will publish as usual on the extra bank holiday, on December 27th.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF WAR VESSELS.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND NEW CRUISERS.

AN EXAMPLE TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Nov. 17th.
The decision announced in the House of Commons by Mr. W. C. Bridgman, First Lord of the Admiralty, that the Government have decided to suspend construction of two out of the three cruisers provided for in this year's Navy estimates, is regarded as having an importance beyond that of economy. It is taken generally as an indication that the British Government so far from allowing the failure of the Geneva Naval Conference to involve them in accelerated building have given a noteworthy lead to other naval powers in limiting their programme of replacement. The construction of the one cruiser of the three contemplated is to be started in the current financial year ending March 31st. Only £3,500 will be expended on it before that date.

The *Daily News* naval correspondent stresses the view that the Government have taken a step that may have far-reaching consequences. "Postponement of two of the largest units of the programme will be interpreted abroad as evidence of a British earnest endeavour to promote limitation."

The *Manchester Guardian* points out: "Early next month the American Congress is to consider the Navy Department's five year building programme, which is believed to provide for a minimum of fifteen new cruisers—a number of which is based on the supposition that the British building scheme would be carried out in full. Up to the present, however, Britain has actually begun only seven of the sixteen cruisers projected in 1923 and as only one additional is to be started this year Britain will have in her potential reserve only eight cruisers. These ships, the building of which has already been authorised by Parliament, will constitute a powerful asset when the time comes to resume deliberations which were interrupted at Geneva."

THE BRITISH FLIGHT TO INDIA.

NO NEWS OF PRINCESS XENIA.

FORCED LANDING?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17th.
Captain McIntosh's plane has not yet been sighted in India. Ordinarily it should have landed between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, Indian standard time. It is feared the aviators have made a forced landing along a route where they have been unable to get petrol supplies. It is estimated that they had enough petrol to last them till 4.30 this afternoon.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Route Taken Unknown.

RUGBY, Nov. 17th.
The route followed by the aviators is unknown. Lieut. Carr and Gillman flew via the south coast of Persia and Karachi but it is possible that the *Princess Xenia* may have proceeded by way of Odessa and the Caspian Sea and hope to enter India by the Khyber Pass.

MISS RUTH ELDER.

\$1,000 A DAY ON VARIETY STAGE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16th.
Miss Ruth Elder has contracted to appear on the variety stage for 100 days at a salary of \$1,000 a day.

TURKISH CONTRACT FOR U.S.A.

WORK ON A NEW RAILWAY LINE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16th.
An American export house has secured from the Turkish Government a contract of \$2,250,000 for the construction of car and locomotive repair shops at Kaiseric, on a new line linking up Angora, Sivas and Samsun.

BRITAIN AND DISARMAMENT.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

STATEMENT OF POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16th.
In a debate in the House of Lords on disarmament, which was initiated by Lord Parmoor, Lord Cusendun (formerly Mr. Ronald McNeill) stated that no instructions had yet been drafted for the British representatives to Geneva in December.

The Government was considering the whole matter, and he emphasised that the Government would not accept the terrible risk of commitment involved in the Geneva protocol, and it was impossible to take any step with regard to the optional clause (providing for the submission of judicial matters to the Hague Court) without further consultation with the dominions. The Government absolutely accepted the two declarations with regard to wars of aggression, and welcomed the Belgian proposal to strengthen Article 11 of the Covenant, dealing with the prevention of war.

Lord Cecil's Explanation.

Lord Cecil, in a long explanation of his resignation, declared that the Geneva naval conference finally broke down on the question of the size of guns for cruisers, the Americans claiming the right to instal eight-inch guns, while the British Cabinet insisted on six-inch guns.

The American attitude seemed to him to be entirely wrong, but it was madness to allow the negotiations to break down on such a point. Lord Balfour was of the opinion that the fundamental, but he hoped only temporary, difference between Britain and the United States at Geneva was the refusal of the United States in any way to consider the special circumstances of Britain with regard to the equality of naval power; but he considered that the Geneva conference was interrupted and not ended. Nothing would induce him to believe, in view of the identity of Anglo-American interests, that a successful negotiation was out of view.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Government And The Protocol.

RUGBY, Nov. 18th.
In the House of Lords, Lord Cusendun who had succeeded Viscount Cecil as British representative to the League of Nations, replied to a demand of Lord Parmoor for information about the Government's policy on League questions.

He said he was a wholehearted believer in, and supporter of, the League. The Government had not yet drafted any instructions for the guidance of its representatives at the next Geneva conference. Matters were still under consideration. Regarding a reference by Lord Parmoor to the principles embodied in the protocol of 1924, he recalled that that instrument was never signed, and he denied that its principles had been universally accepted. The protocol offered to a large number of States what they were all anxious for, namely a guarantee of British power. That involved a degree of risk and commitment which no British Government would accept. The present Government would not accept this terrible risk.

Dominion Opinion.

Replying to Lord Parmoor's question whether the Government were prepared to adopt the optional clause of the International Court of the Hague, Lord Cusendun said that Dominion opinion was strong and emphatic against acceptance of the clause.

Acceptance would mean the abolition of the hitherto accepted saving clause as to the vital interests of honour and independence. He doubted whether public opinion in this country would tolerate the laying down in advance that, under no conceivable circumstances foreseen or unforeseen, could any dispute arise which this country would not be ready to submit to arbitration. This country was distinguished from most others by the enormous complexity of its Government system, and by its material interests.

He assured Lord Parmoor that the Government thoroughly accepted his view of the inseparability of security, arbitration and disarmament, as means of securing peace.

What Is A "War Of Aggression?"

LONDON, Nov. 18th.
Sir Austen Chamberlain was asked in the House of Commons whether, in view of the British delegation to the eighth Assembly of the League of Nations having voted for the Polish resolution that a war of aggression was an international crime, any definition of the term "war of aggression" was reached by the Assembly before passing this resolution. (Continued on next column.)

IRISH FREE STATE GOVERNMENT.

DEFEATED YESTERDAY.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH EX-SERVICE MEN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, November 17th.
The Irish Free State Government was defeated by 67 votes to 64 in the Dail Irenn yesterday, when a motion against the appointment of a Commission to investigate the claims of British ex-service men in the Irish Free State was carried. President Cosgrave announced his determination to regard the vote as one of no confidence in the Government, and this will be debated to-day or to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RABAT, Nov. 17th.
The death is announced of the Sultan of Morocco, Moulay Youssef.

THE RT. HON. C. F. G. MASTERMAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, November 17th.
The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman.

[Mr. Masterman, the well-known politician and journalist, was born 53 years ago. After being Secretary to the Treasury, he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from February 1914 to February 1915. Previously he had been Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board and Under-Secretary to the Home Office. He was unsuccessful on a petition at N. West Ham, in June, 1911; returned for S. W. Bethnal Green, in July, 1911; defeated at the by-election, February, 1914, in a three-cornered contest in S. W. Bethnal Green. Resigned his post in the Cabinet, February, 1915, owing to inability to secure re-election to Parliament. He was also defeated at General Elections in 1918 and 1922, but won a seat for Rushmore, in 1923, and enhanced his Parliamentary reputation in 1924. He published a volume on the British Constitution in 1921. He was again defeated at the General Election in 1924.]

"TIGER" FLOWERS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, November 17th.
"Tiger" Flowers, the negro boxer and ex-middleweight champion of the world, has died after an operation.

COLONEL JOHN SOBIESKI.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 16th.
The death is announced of Colonel Sobieski. He was a descendant of the Polish King, John the third, and was Lincoln's valuable secret agent during the Civil War. [Colonel Sobieski was born at Warsaw, in 1842, the son of a direct descendant of the King who turned back the Mohammedan invasion after it had got as far as Vienna, in the 17th Century. Though practically self-educated, Sobieski subsequently became a well-known known lecturer in America, in which country he had lived since boyhood.]

Sir Austen replied that no definition was made by the Assembly. In subscribing to the Polish resolution, none of the powers undertook any fresh engagement, since the undertaking not to wage wars of aggression was implicit, and indeed was the very essence of the covenant of the League.

Replying to supplementary questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain said it would be far wiser not to attempt to define a war of aggression, but to leave to competent authorities who was the aggressor, when the facts were before them.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Britain Not Committed.

LONDON, Nov. 16th.
The fact that no definition of the term "war of aggression" was made in the League Assembly when the Polish resolution against war came up, at the recent meeting, was disclosed by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons at question time.

He said that the Assembly had wisely refrained from attempting a definition. It was easier to recognise a war of aggression than to define one. To attempt a definition would quite possibly be to frame a trap for an innocent party. He thought it would be far wiser to leave a competent authority to decide who was the aggressor when the facts were before it.

NEW AFTERNOON & EVENING FROCKS

LANE, CRAWFORD'S LADIES' SALON.
MEZZANINE FLOOR.

PAMELA Sports Clothes



Three-piece
Knitted
Sports
Suits,

Jumpers and
Cardigans.

New Sports Hats
in Felt.



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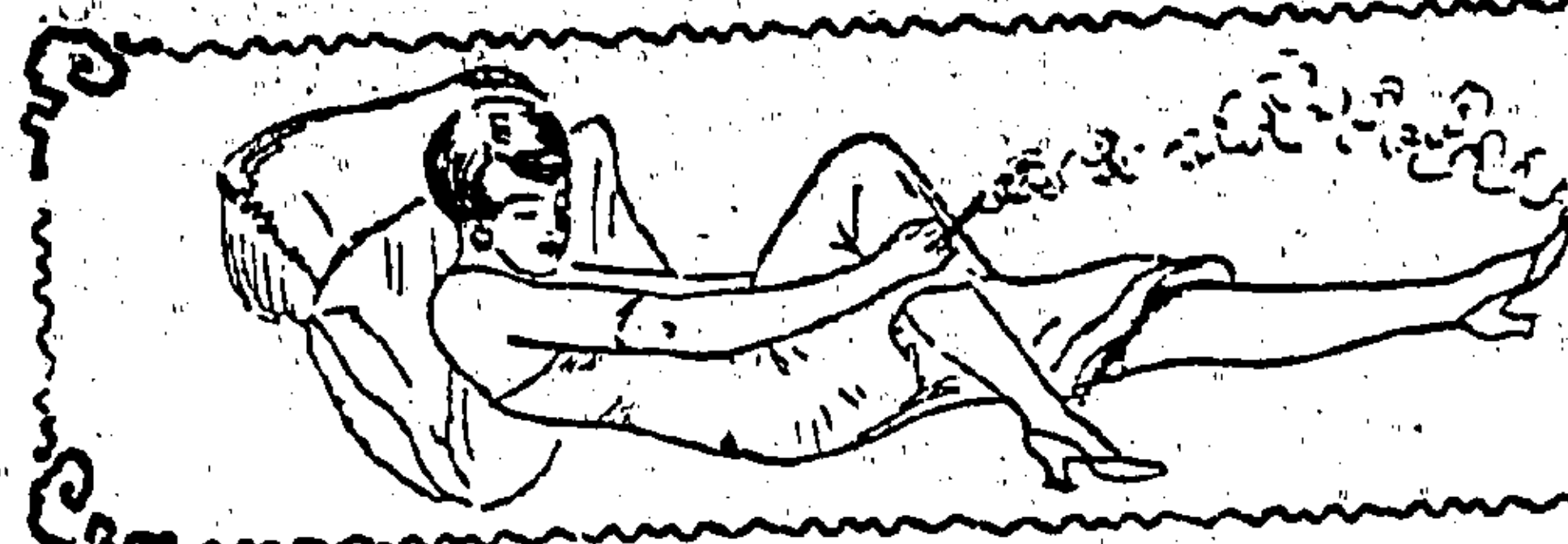
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THAT ART CAN MAKE IT.

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ing note may be seen at our
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MADAME R. SARRAULT,
10, ICE HOUSE STREET.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

"THOSE CHARMING PEOPLE."

Lines of Youth in
Sports Clothes.

When ever kindly elderly gentle-
men write to the Press in defence
of the modern women, they lay
stress on the slender, free-stepping
girls whom they see brightening the
streets with their pretty clothes and
slim silk clad legs. Our present
"sports" mode has done much
to gain this partisanship. Sports
clothes to-day does not of necessity
mean kit for the golf course, but
the term includes all those in-
formal and semi-formal toilettes
which will serve almost any purpose
but that of the ball room.

The newest woollies combine *chic*
with general usefulness in a very
pleasing way and there is no time
during the day when they may not
be worn with confidence. Pamela
is showing this week some examples
of the three piece and two piece
woollen ensembles which are well
worth seeing. The three piece gen-
erally consists of skirt, cardigan
and jumper, in stockinette of very
fine knitted wool, with the first two
plain and the jumper trimmed with
stripes or geometric patterns in one
or more bright colours. Some of
these ensembles are made of such
fine wool that they weight only a
few ounces and could almost pass
through the proverbial wedding
ring.

The two piece sets cardigan and
jumper are intended to be worn
with knitted silk skirts, which,

NEW WAYS WITH BEADS.

SOME LOVELY EVENING
DRESSES.

More and more marvellous are
the ways in which beads are used
to trim those lovely gowns designed
for the hours when the lights are
lit. Lane, Crawford's latest ship-
ment offers a good chance to study
the new bead fashions. I saw
there a lovely dance frock called
"moonlight," made of night blue
net all starred over with tiny steel
beads. There is a white georgette
frock trimmed in V's with bands of
rhinestones, and another white frock
which has a bold pattern drawn
with long silver beads.

A gorgeous yellow frock, cut with
an almost jumper top and a wrap
over skirt considerably longer on
the left side, is covered with a close
design of gold beads, and the
material is cotton voile. Shimmer-
ing like cloth of gold, this frock is
at once light and very strong, and
so wonderful is the beading that
the humble material of which it is
cut is a secret between the wearer
and the designer.

A green georgette dress with a
pannier effect on either hip has a
deep V of green bead fringe to
accentuate the fashionable necking,
while another green frock is lavish-
ly embroidered with natural and
green pearls in a lovely flower
pattern.

Unless you wear one of the new
crinoline frocks, you must have
beads or fringe for evening wear;
and beaded dresses are made, in
every style from the gorgeous to
the demurely simple. Some are
heavy, others feather light but all
show a real appreciation of the use
of beads not as a barbaric orna-
ment but to accentuate line and
cut.

BY THE WAY.

THOSE IMPORTANT ACCESSORIES.—
Bags of leather and silk, narrow
belts of snake and lizard skin, fine
silk stockings from \$6.50 a pair
and French gloves from \$3.50, are
among the charming accessories
that Pamela has received this week
from Paris with the latest frocks.
It is attention to these details
which makes all the difference be-
tween being well dressed or not.

ENGLISH CUT GLASS.—I saw in
whiteaway, Laidlaw's some very
nice English cut glass at moderate
prices. Decanters for spirit and
liquors, salad and fruit bowls and
well shaped celery glasses, all cut
with a simple bold pattern were
particularly attractive. Celery
glasses by the way make very
pretty vases especially for flowers
with short stems such as we get
here.

TARRANTULE.—Did you know that
Lane, Crawford's have now opened
a haberdashery department, where
besides Tarrantule in three dainty
colours and white, you can get
silk and cotton needles, pins, etc.,
for sewing? It is an excellent de-
parture as you may be sure of
getting really reliable goods in
this shop.

BULLDOG.—While I
was in Lane, Crawford's I saw a
man at work upholstering one of
the chairs to be used on the stage
during the forthcoming production
of "Bulldog Drummond" by the
A.D.C. This firm is making all the
furniture for the production exact-
ly on the lines of that used in
London, much of it accurate repro-
ductions of antiques.

THE LATEST BALL-ROOM FROCKS.—
As I mentioned in another column
of the charming crinoline
frocks to be found in Hong Kong,
I have not space here to describe
others which I saw in Pamela's
showroom, but I would like to im-
press on you again that this is to
be the important mode this season
and urge you to go and see them.

IN EXPENSIVE SILKS.—Pohoomul's
are showing this week the deserved-
ly popular Fuji silk in all
colours at 75 cents a yard, in good
quality black satin from \$3 and
Kaiser silk stockings in the latest
shades at \$2.75 a pair.

SATIN DRESS.—I saw in
the Pioneer Silk Store some lovely
brocade satin dress lengths with
enough material for sleeves. The
designs are Persian and very hand-
some and the cost about \$14 for a
dress. There is a variety of colours
and patterns among them a rust
coloured satin with the design in
dull gold; and a corn coloured
length with a yellow gold pattern
which I particularly admired. The
same shop have also some new
brocaded silks, among which I dis-
covered a piece of a very lovely
petunia colour with simple ovals
showing the satin threads as pat-
tern, and a bronze and blue brocade
which would excellent for a smart
evening coat.

WHEN VICTORIA WAS YOUNG.

THE NEW EVENING
SILHOUETTE.

Despite all that I have seen and
read in the fashion papers the
latest evening frocks from Paris
gave me a surprise when I saw
them the other day in Madame
Sarrault's.

Such frocks were worn when
Queen Victoria was very young,
and yet there is a difference. Not
for nothing have we passed through
the reining years when line and
simplicity have been the hall marks
of *chic*. These modern crinolines
are as gracious as the old, but
better cut and far more artistically
designed. A shingled maid in a
crinoline seems unthinkable, but
we may be sure that Paris knows
what she is about, and has created
the latest expression of the mode
with an eye to the latest type of
womanhood. Those little tight
bodies, which sheath the slender
body of the modern woman, pre-
serve the Dianaesque ideal; and the
long full skirts away from un-
fettered hips are a very different
thing to the bunched petticoats of
our grandmothers.

Could anything be more charming
for example, than a frock of won-
derful fillet lace with a Paris shade
pattern over a coarse mesh woven
with strands of pink and green?
The tight bodice comes just to the
natural waistline where the full
skirt built in two tiers is joined to
it. Set on the bodice under the net



A smart over coat made of fine
black face cloth trimmed with Per-
sian lamb, and worn over a three
piece to match. This would make
an excellent ensemble for travelling
or motoring.

are two lovely silk roses in sunset
shades, and the skirt, besides its
panniers wired on either hip, has
narrow floating ribbons of the same
shades.

Another somewhat similar crino-
line frock, which like the former
reaches nearly to the ground, is
made in *erie* silk lace over a pea
green georgette slip. On the full
skirt are two bands of ribbon
one green and silver, the other red
and silver shot. The fullness is
gathered on the left hip to form a
casque which is fastened by a large
flower.

Most charming and original of
all is a quaint little dress of pink
and silver brocade. The top of the
bodice is formed by a *berthe* of
pink and maroon ribbon which
crosses diagonally down to the left
hip where it forms three little bows
each fastened with a *diamanté* stud.
The same ribbon trimming runs
down the left side of the skirt and
forms the hem. This dress may
sound a little *outré*, but though it
would not be easy for everyone to
wear it would be extremely *chic* on
the right person.

There are several other very love-
ly dresses on similar lines, some of
net and silk lace, others of brocade,
all showing this latest and most
charming version of the crinoline.
Although this mode is new to us
here it is already popular at Home
and in Paris, and is quite sure to
hold its own this season. There are
few women who do not look their
most lovely in some type of picture
frock and I have no doubt that St.
Andrew's Ball will be brightened
by a number of ladies in crino-
lines. The modern crinoline is not
a difficult dress to dance in, the
materials are as light as possible,
and the higher waist line gives
greater freedom when dancing and
looks particularly graceful.

POHOOMULL BROTHERS

The Home of Beautiful Things

Gold & Silver Tissue
for Evening Dresses

Fuji Silk at 75 cts. per yard
in all colours.

LUXURY WITH ECONOMY.

AT THE SIGN OF THE LANTERN

We have just received some attractive
Xmas Cards and Calendars—also
suitable Xmas presents for sending
home—at Moderate Prices.

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THE PIONEER SILK STORE

Particularly invites your inspection
TO-DAY
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Indian, Silver and Gold Brocade
Georgette Dress Lengths
Very attractive for Evening Gowns.

Watch this column every Friday
for announcements of special
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WHITEAWAYS

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A Smart Showing



If you want to see smart Hats, Dis-
tinguished Hats, Youthful Hats, see
these—for they mirror the latest ideas
of Paris and embody the newest touches
of the mode.

Felts and Straws of exclusive
designs are here in great pro-
fusion. Drop in and let us
show you what you can get for
the amount you want to spend.



\$7.50 to \$17.50

Inspection Cordially Invited

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

WOMAN'S PAGE

(CONTD.)

BRIDES AND MATRONS.

LINEN AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Solomon extolled the woman who made fine linen and who appreciated it, but Solomon was not alone in his praise. Have you noticed how often in novels, especially those written by men household linen is mentioned? Husbands and sons may wipe their razors on our cherished towels, but fine well cared for house linen appeals to them none the less. Even in these degenerate days, and despite the terrible ministrations of wash amahs, you will find lovely linen in every house of which the mistress is proud; and a gift of linen at Christmas time is sure to be welcome if reasonable care is given to its choice.

If your friend hates a bare table she won't appreciate a luncheon set, and indeed, I am told, that even those who were most ardent supporters of the fashion for mats are returning to damask cloths, and of cloths one cannot have enough. I was looking at some of Whiteaway, Laidlaw's linen the other day and discovered that they have a really large and excellent selection. Their damask cloth with a pattern of natural roses arranged in a large oval round the plain centre is, I think, particularly artistic, and, of course, there are table napkins to match.

Guest towels are always useful and make an excellent present. I like those with a plain coloured border, hemstitched, which are made of fine all linen huckaback, and only cost \$1.25 each. Besides this regular pattern there are a large assortment of job lots at very low prices, with damask borders and hemstitching, one or two of which put in a pretty box would make a very welcome gift.

More important, but still at a reasonable price are sheets made of pure Irish linen with hemstitched borders, double bed size only costing \$29.50 a pair. There are pillow slips to match at \$7 a pair.

FOR HEALTH—
FOR PLEASURE—
EAT AND ENJOY—
NATURE'S SWEETMEAT.

SUN-MAID RAISINS

The Seedless Raisins in the Red Package.

They are "branded" goods with a world-wide and jealously-guarded reputation.

Packed under the most hygienic conditions and being seedless, everyone, even children with a delicate appetite, can eat and enjoy them.

Iron disguised in a most appetising form; Nature's safest and most joyous sweetmeat.

Whether served at table or used for cooking, they are equally welcome at all times.

Look for the Maid of the Sun on the Red package.

At all high-class Stores and Comprodorers.

(A.P.2)

CRICKET NOTES.

[By R. ARMIT.]

As this is the last of my series of notes which will be published before the Interport Cricket week, I must take this opportunity of wishing all three teams good luck, good weather and good wickets. Of course, we all here want the Hong Kong team to win! But the great thing about cricket is that no one really cares an Abyssinian (or Blue Nile) dam who really wins provided that we get a good game. And on the face of things, it looks like a pretty even break in the matches.

Fixture Dates.

The arrangements, which have already been published in the papers, have shown that there has been a slight re-arrangement of fixtures, and that Shanghai will play Hong Kong to-morrow and on Monday, while Malaya play the local side on the 26th and 28th instant. The re-arrangement is due to the fact that Malaya have not been playing much cricket since August. I am told, and naturally want a bit of practice. This fits in very well with the desire of Kowloon for a game on Sunday, the 20th, at Kowloon, and the idea for nothing is definite until they arrive—that Malaya should play them on that day. Kowloon will not, of course, be able to play Bruce, Ramsay, and Goodwin, who will be out against Shanghai, and I hear that Morris and Erskine have fixed engagements in the Golf Championship which they cannot well break. Notwithstanding these severe losses, Kowloon should be able to field a team strong enough to give our visitors a good run for their money. I am looking forward to seeing a very good game.

United Services Matches.

It is not, I think, generally understood that the Services' one day matches on Tuesday and Friday are dependent on the Interports preceding them being completed in two days, or at all events before tiffin on the third. Actually, if necessary, three days each will be given. In cricketing circles, however, the general opinion is that both matches will be completed in the allotted two days, and my experience, as a spectator, of former Interport games here leads me to agree with this. It is, in my opinion, quite the right way to arrange things, but every one will be most disappointed if the Services do not get their games in. Given decent weather, however, I think that there is little fear of this.

It has also been mooted that Shanghai should play Kowloon on Saturday, the 26th, while Hong Kong are playing Malaya. I understand that, though nothing definite has been arranged, there is a very good chance of this match also coming off. I hope it will.

The Malayan Side.

I see that it is stated in the *Singapore Free Press* that the side is very weak in bowling though it should make plenty of runs. The absence of Knight, a good medium-to-fast bowler, is, therefore, most unfortunate for them. It is a general rule that an "away" team is far below average home strength; but in the past they have often pulled off the game as both we and Shanghai know to our cost. On the whole it promises to be a most exciting struggle, and I shall be disappointed, though not entirely surprised, if our local side does not pull off both games.

The Wicket.

There can be no denying that the wickets this year have as a rule been rather nasty. But it must be remembered that the number of matches to be played has made it necessary to nurse the whole of the middle of the ground, and we will hope for the best. One cynic phrased it that we must hope for the worst as our people are more or less used to a pitch on which the ball gets up and practices dentistry. But we don't want too much advantage from playing at home. Shanghai will probably whistle heartily for a monsoon, for Isaacs is fifty per cent more dangerous when he has a wind blowing from third man.

The Dinner.

The Interport Dinner is on the 20th and I should like to remind all members of the Hong Kong Club about that list in the hall. Dozens of fellows really mean to come but they put off putting their names until the last possible moment. This makes everything most uncommonly hard for the people arranging the dinner, and it is hoped that all those meaning to come will put down their names early.

Umpires.

With the exception of J. P. Robinson who will stand as umpire representing the local side, I don't think it is definitely fixed who will perform these important duties. There is just one point in this connection. I personally fully endorse the use of a shooting-stick for a long day's umpiring. The ground is very hard and no man can keep his mind unrelentingly on all the fine points of the game when he is thoroughly leg-weary. But when taking the over the stick should be held behind the back. To fix it into the ground does not look well and might obstruct a hit, or the bowler or fielders going for a ball skied over the bowler's head. To stick it into the ground and hang a hat on it is right out of court. Apart from anything else, it looks abominable in serious cricket.

Our Representatives.

There is little to report as regards our side. The Military members and, of course, Navy and/or Air Force have been doing very well in Inter-Service cricket lately. Hunt, though he did not play on Wednesday last, as a precaution, will, I believe, be quite fit and I hear that Brace's indisposition on the same day is now over.

Local Cricket.

One is naturally tempted at this juncture to devote most of one's space to Interport affairs but Local Cricket must not be entirely neglected. No League games were played on Saturday last, but there were several interesting friendlies.

The Civil Service had rather a day out as both De Rome and Wood got centuries against the C.R.C. The match was, however, drawn as they could not get the Chinese out in time to win. The game was interesting as it marked the debut of Tai Wei Pui who is the eldest son of that stand-by of the H.K.C.C. whom hundreds of past and present cricketers refer to familiarly as "Tadpole". The youngster did not have very much luck in this game, but I know enough of his cricket to say that he will be making quite a lot of runs and taking a lot of wickets soon. He spins the ball well from the off, but must not try to bowl too fast.

A weak side of the R.A.F. got badly beaten on the Indians' ground by their "A" team, while Kowloon at home beat the Gunners by 44 runs. A good deal of interest attached to this match in so much as Barrett and Leach of Shanghai were playing—one on each side. Both did well with bat and ball, Barrett getting 40 and taking 4 for 28, while Leach had 30 and 5 for 20. Both of them I rather think prefer the Kowloon to the Club ground.

Club II. and Navy II. played a fair draw on the U.S.R.C. ground at King's Park while next door Recreio got beaten by the Queen's Regiment, whose second string were, beaten by R.A.O.C.

Craigsgower drew on their own ground with the Electric Company—Omar coming off nicely with 4 for 26 and 63 not out.

Earlier League Games.

The Second Division games, however, were played on Friday afternoon last. Recreio beat the Electric Company heavily. H. A. Alves had a day out, getting 51 and taking 5 for 13. I gather this side is much fancied for the 2nd League Shield and I only regret that pressure of work has prevented my seeing them in action. It would, therefore, be absurd to criticize them.

University II., who will go pretty far, beat the *Tanzer* rather heavily, in spite of Bradley's 81 not out, which looks like a gallant knock all through the innings. I regret I could not see it. In this Colony, the poor cricket strike ought to possess the powers of levitation to write intelligently on cricket generally here.

The Club Pavilion.

Finally, I should like to compliment the Contractor and the Architects on getting the re-building of the H.K.C.C. Pavilion through in time. In spite of a couple of young typhoons—one a pretty healthy baby—they have got it habitable in time. The upper floor is now actually in use, though, of course, it will take some weeks to polish it up and furnish it completely. But as it is, it is uncommonly nice and I doubt if one-tenth of the members realized what an enormous improvement they were going to get. Much credit is due to Mr. Colbourne Little who made the original plans. And I am told by those in a position to know that no word of mine adequately can do justice to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Rankin, the Architect in charge of the present work. We now have a Pavilion which for its size will compare favourably with any in the Far East, and I foresee that the big upper lounge and verandah are going to be uncommonly popular in the future. There is also a pleasant room attached with an excellent view of the cricket. It is just possible that a few stray members may at times be found therein meditating on the finer points of the game, shall we say?

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

INTERPORT TEAMS.

The Shanghai and Malaya Interport Cricket Teams are due to arrive in the Colony to-day.

R.A.M.C. v. R.A.S.C.

At Sookunpoo, yesterday, the R.A.M.C. easily defeated the R.A.S.C. The batted first and compiled 184 runs and the dismissed their opponents for 42. Lieut. Dines again failed to score. This is his second "duck" this week.

R.A.M.C.

Pte. Snoad, b Newberry	0
Pte. Johnston, c Tibbs, b Dines	0
Pte. Bird, b Newberry	20
Sergt. Taylor, c Wood, b Newberry	5
Pte. Osborne, l.b.w., b Moss	37
Corpl. Rogers, c McIntyre, b Dines	10
Pte. Tiernan, b Newberry	32
Pte. Barnes, b Newberry	10
Pte. Collins, c Fennell, b Lyons	11
Pte. Shepherd, b Newberry	18
Corpl. Lees, not out	0
Extras	21
Total	184

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dines	8	1	24	2
Newberry	16	3	45	6
Wood	2	0	15	0
Moss	5	0	31	1
Lyons	4	1	17	1

R.A.S.C.

Lieut. Dines, c Snoad, b Bird	0
S/Sergt. Wood, c Shepherd, b Tiernan	12
S.Q.M.S. Moss, c Taylor, b Bird	5
S.Q.M.S. Glenn, c Snoad, b Bird	10
Lieut. Corpl. Tibbs, b Tiernan	1
Lieut. Corpl. Fennell, b Bird	0
S.Q.M.S. Newberry, l.b.w., b Tiernan	1
Pte. Lyons, c Rogers, b Tiernan	1
Lieut. Corpl. McIntyre, c Osborne, b Barnes	5
Lieut. Corpl. Harding, b Barnes	1
Pte. Freyre, not out	2
Extras	4
Total	42

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tiernan	8	4	10	4
Bird	7	3	22	4
Barnes	2	1	3	2
Taylor	1	0	3	0

KOWLOON C.C. v. QUEEN'S.

Capt. Barrett (captain of the Shanghai Interport team) carried his bat in a capital innings of 60 for the Kowloon Cricket Club against the Queen's Royal Regiment yesterday on the former's ground. He played in fine style and made many pretty strokes. His contribution included ten boundaries. A fortnight ago the Queen's Regiment beat the Kowloon Club, but yesterday the Club avenged their defeat and won by two wickets. It was a good and close game.

(Continued on next Column.)

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

HANDICAPS FOR NEXT MEETING.

The following are the handicaps for the eighth extra race meeting to be held on Saturday, November 26th:

Race No. 1.—Glasgow Handicap "A" Class: 6 Furlongs.

City Hall, 178 lbs.; Town Hall, 173 lbs.; San Francisco Bay, 173 lbs.; Misty Eve, 168 lbs.; Warrington, 165 lbs.; San Diego, 165 lbs.; Hon Sin, 164 lbs.; Ukelele, 162 lbs.; The Gomeril, 159 lbs.; Loch Tummel, 158 lbs.; Total Abstinence, 158 lbs.; Macao Beauty, 157 lbs.; August, 157 lbs.; The Gomeril, 156 lbs.; Shanghai Friend, 155 lbs.; Castle Hall, 155 lbs.; Chow Tze Lon, 155 lbs.; Grande del Norte, 153 lbs.; Dobbin, 153 lbs.; September, 150 lbs.; Tap Siae, 148 lbs.

Race No. 2.—Glasgow Handicap "B" Class: 6 Furlongs.

Skidoo, 165 lbs.; Yuen Sin, 162 lbs.; May, 162 lbs.; Kom Tong Hall, 158 lbs.; Bing Boy, 158 lbs.; Limestone Hall, 150 lbs.; Sutherland, 150 lbs.; Festive Eve, 150 lbs.; Chui Chow Ning, 150 lbs.; The Regent, 150 lbs.; Humdinger, 157 lbs.; Grey Knight, 156 lbs.; Little Sit Tang, 155 lbs.; Warlordship, 155 lbs.; Pottenbush, 155 lbs.; Bright Eve, 155 lbs.; Loongwa, 152 lbs.; Tangle, 152 lbs.; The Gnome, 152 lbs.; Mowgli, 151 lbs.; Barley Grass, 147 lbs.; Loch Rannoch, 145 lbs.

Race No. 3.—Glasgow Handicap "C" Class: 6 Furlongs.

District Call, 163 lbs.; Scooter, 162 lbs.; Dick Lo, 159 lbs.; Wild Hawk, 158 lbs.; Green Island, 158 lbs.; Easter Day, 155 lbs.; Silver Fox (late Sagamore), 155 lbs.; Tuning Fork, 155 lbs.; Circe, 152 lbs.; Fire Call, 152 lbs.; Taree (late Jan Dor), 152 lbs.; Arabian Parrot, 147 lbs.; Sugar Leaf, 145 lbs.; Yorks, 143 lbs.; Perversity, 140 lbs.

Race No. 4.—Lanark Handicap "A" Class: One Mile.

San Francisco Bay, 173 lbs.; Misty Eve, 168 lbs.; Warrington, 165 lbs.; San Diego, 165 lbs.; Hon Sin, 164 lbs.; Ukelele, 162 lbs.; The Gomeril, 159 lbs.; Loch Tummel, 158 lbs.; Total Abstinence, 158 lbs.; Macao Beauty, 157 lbs.; August, 157 lbs.; The Gomeril, 156 lbs.; Castle Hall, 155 lbs.; Grande del Norte, 153 lbs.; Dobbin, 153 lbs.; The Geezer, 150 lbs.; September, 150 lbs.

Race No. 5.—Lanark Handicap "B" Class: One Mile.

Skidoo, 165 lbs.; Kom Tong Hall, 162 lbs.; May, 162 lbs.; Bing Boy, 162 lbs.; Limestone Hall, 160 lbs.; Chui Chow Ning, 159 lbs.; Festive Eve, 159 lbs.; The Regent, 158 lbs.; Humdinger, 157 lbs.; Little Sit Tang, 156 lbs.; Bright Eve, 155 lbs.; Pottenbush, 155 lbs.; Warlordship, 155 lbs.; The Gnome, 152 lbs.; Loongwa, 152 lbs.; Tangle, 152 lbs.; Mowgli, 151 lbs.; Loch Rannoch, 145 lbs.; Taree (late Jan Dor), 142 lbs.; Scooter, 142 lbs.; Circe, 140 lbs.; Fire Call, 140 lbs.

Queen's.

Pte. Clarke, b Guest	25
Pte. Underdown, c Bevis, b Guest	15
Lieut. Elliott, b Morris	9
Capt. Belton, run out	10
Lieut. Corpl. Miles, c Edwards, b Guest	1
Capt. Bingham, c and b Hancock	30
Capt. Haggard, c Morris, b Ross	21
Lieut. Corpl. Stretton, b Hancock	0
Bdr. Taylor, c Barrett, b Ross	5
Corpl. Ives, c Morris, b Ross	2
Lieut. Corpl. Emery, not out	6
Extras	8
Total	132

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bevis	8	2	7	0
Guest	9	0	61	3
Morris	4	0	21	1
Barrett	3	0	15	0
Hancock	4	0	11	2
Ross	2	0	9	3

Kowloon C.C.

Capt. F. G. Bevis, c Taylor, b Miles	17
F. Edwards, b Stretton	22
J. E. Hancock, b Miles	7
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, not out	60
F. E. Guest, b Stretton	0
G. A. V. Hall, b Miles	1
Capt. E. W. Morris, c Underdown, b Miles	22
H. T. Duxton, c Stretton, b Miles	0
F. B. Morton, b Miles	0
J. F. Fremaux, not out	8
Extras	13
Total (for 8 wks.)	190

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bingham	10	0	48	0
Miles	15	2	66	6
Stretton	6	1	23	2

L.R.C. "B" v. KOWLOON C.C.

This league match, fixed for Saturday, has been postponed.

Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, PUBLISHED TO-DAY, CONTAINS FULL REPORTS OF THE ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATIONS AND OF THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE EX-ACTIVE SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The political situation in Canton is of particular interest. The *WEEKLY* describes the disbanding of the strikers' organisation and the gradual diminution of the boycott.

Following many conferences and rumours of possible conflicts General Li Tsi-hsin and Mr. Wong Ching-wei, ultimately left Canton on Wednesday for Shanghai. General Chang Fat-fui had previously come to Hong Kong on a visit and the supposition was that all differences had been settled and that the South was to enjoy a period of peace.

These expectations were rudely shattered yesterday by the reports of fighting between rival troops in Canton.

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ESCAPED ELEPHANT'S ADVENTURES.

PURSUED BY 200 POLICE.

Considerable excitement was caused in the neighbourhood of Frankfurt and Darmstadt owing to the escape of a 12-year-old cow elephant from a railway wagon in which she was being transported. During shunting operations two wagons of elephants belonging to Krone's circus, which had been at Frankfurt, fell down an embankment. To extricate the terrified animals it was found necessary to break open the sides of the wagons. During the process the elephant, which is known as Katie, forced her way out and charged along the main road in the direction of Hochstadt. According to the evidence of witnesses, Katie soon slackened her pace and walked across fields and by-ways to Nidda. Here she pushed open a gate leading into a garden. It took Katie only 20 minutes to make that garden a wilderness of uprooted trees and shrubbery. After devastating the garden and some adjoining pro-

perty—to enter which she had to break down several fences—Katie spent the rest of the night in a wood, and returned to Frankfurt goods station the following morning. Attempts at capture proved fruitless, and she again ran off, this time to a neighbouring wood. Keepers were summoned from the Frankfurt Zoo, 200 police surrounded the area where Katie was browsing, and most of the circus staff also joined in the hunt. Eventually, after several unsuccessful attempts to secure her and after one keeper had been injured, the fugitive was captured and tied to a tree. The problem of transporting Katie from the wood, into which no vehicle could be driven, remained for some hours unsolved. Finally, after other schemes had failed, it was decided to fetch the "star" performing elephant, which was of a peaceable disposition. The elephant, which was brought from Kremsnach, exerted a pacifying influence over Katie, who allowed herself to be chained to her companion and quietly led away. In her wanderings she must have covered about 25 miles. *Times*.

FOOTBALL.

FIRST INTERPORT PRACTICE GAME.

SELECTED TEAM 2. K.O.S.B.s 1.

A good number turned out to witness the first Interport practice game which was played yesterday on the ground of the H.K.F.C. and ended in a win for the selected team by the odd goal in three. Brittain (H.K. Police) and Ng Kum Chuen (China Athletic) played in the selected side in place of Suen Kum Shun and Wynne.

With a light breeze assisting them, the K.O.S.B.s held the advantage throughout the first half but failed to score. The selected team seldom crossed the halfway line in this half. Once only was Anderson called upon to save and that was from a shot sent in by Simms from twenty-five yards.

From the restart in the second half, the K.O.S.B.s went out for the lead but they were turned back by Ng Kum Chuen, who with his partner, Kai Yuk Tai, played a sound defensive game. The selected team took the lead about halfway through the second half through a fine solo effort by McLeash, who ran round the defence and cutting in, gave Anderson no chance with a fast shot. A keen struggle then ensued, the K.O.S.B.s putting in some good football, while McLeash was a source of trouble to the defence. His swinging passes had the K.O.S.B.s defence guessing, but Anderson got the ball away. Once Anderson left his goal to stop McLeash and was beaten. Brittain headed the ball out to the left and the Rev. Alexander sent in a shot, the ball hitting the bar with Anderson still out of position.

Another scramble on the Borderers' goal line was cleared by Davey and then a free run and centre by P. Alexander gave Stock a chance to level up and he accepted it, beating Paul K. King from close range. The team, however, shortly afterwards again took the lead, although somewhat luckily. McLeash lobbed over in the goalmouth and Brittain headed the ball in; it struck the upright and rebounded into the net. With the K.O.S.B.s attacking, the final whistle sounded, the score being, Selected team 2, K.O.S.B.s 1.

SECOND INTERPORT TRIAL GAME.

The second game of the series of Interport Trials will be played on the Hong Kong F.C. ground, on Wednesday next. Kick off, 4.30 p.m. The following have been selected:—Clarke (H.K. Police); Wynne (H.K. Police); and P. Xavier (Club de Recreo); J. Remedios (Club de Recreo); L. Stewart (H.K. Club); and Yung Ying (China Athletic); Tsou Kwai Shing and Suen Kum Shun (China Athletic); Gossano (Club de Recreo); McGilchey and the Rev. Alexander (K.O.S.B.s).

KOWLOON 1st XI. v. SOUTH CHINA.

This league match will be played on Saturday on the Kowloon ground. Kick off 4.15 p.m. Kowloon:—Wood; Jones and Caveille; Hedley, Sims and Baldwin; Pitt, May, Vickars, Miles and Muir.

KOWLOON 2nd XI. v. UNIVERSITY.

This league match will be played on Saturday on the South China ground Happy Valley. Kick off 4.45 p.m. Kowloon 2nd XI:—Angus, Dodson and Pasco; Elias, Hartley and Nicholls; Reed, Easterbrook, Spary, Clark and Cones. Reserve:—Blacklock.

KOWLOON B. v. MOSLEMS.

To be played on Saturday on St. Joseph's ground. Kick off 4.15 p.m. Kowloon B:—Angus; Coward and Tillery; Albert Ross and Fremaux; Whitley, Roberts, Dunnett, Murphy and Pearne.

LAWN TENNIS.

VINCENT RICHARDS.

THE MATCHES ARRANGED.

The Chinese Recreation Club have made definite arrangements for the approaching exhibition by Vincent Richards. Singles and doubles matches will be played commencing at 3 p.m. on Tuesday next. S. A. Rumjahn, the local champion, will be pitted against the American Star in a singles match and it is expected that Lam Po Wah will be here from Shanghai in time to play too.

In all probability there will be a doubles match in which it is hoped to partner Richards with Honda against a Chinese pair.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

PROCEEDINGS AT ANNUAL MEETING.

SUBSCRIPTION INCREASED.

The annual general meeting of the Craigenower Cricket Club was held yesterday afternoon when the report, and accounts for the year ended August 31st (reference to which has already been made in the Daily Press) and other affairs of the Club were discussed by a gathering of about fifty members. After providing for depreciation and the writing off of bad debts, the result of the year's working showed a profit of \$937.35.

In presiding at the meeting, Mr. A. A. Alves (Vice-President) said that he had been requested by their President, Mr. B. W. Bradbury, who had just returned from a holiday and was therefore not quite conversant with the doings of the Club, to take the chair.

Reviewing the Club's activities, Mr. Alves said that in sports the Club had not been too much to the fore, but hoped to do better this year. Dancing appeared to lose its interest, and this would have to be given up if no better support was forthcoming in future.

As regards the accounts, the results on the whole appeared to be satisfactory. While a reduction was shown in most of the items, the expenditure was still heavy, and with a decreased revenue the time had come to consider an increase in the entrance fee and subscription. He mentioned that this matter of an increase in fees was brought up two seasons ago, but was lost, as it was felt that the times were too bad. Things had not improved, and during this time the Club house had been enlarged while no extra charge was made from members.

Mr. Alves thought that an increase in the subscription, making it \$15 per annum would meet the case and this amount would still be below the rate charged by other Clubs.

After some discussion the report and accounts were adopted.

A Member's Criticism.

Mr. A. W. Grimmit contended that the income from billiards (\$148.35) representing about \$1.25 a day for two tables was not enough, and he thought that many members did not pay for their games.

It was pointed out by Mr. Kent that the amount represented the entries in the billiards book, and if any member had wilfully omitted to enter his games the Club had lost revenue.

Mr. Kharas explained that the tables were for the most part used by beginners who spent a long time in finishing a game.

Mr. Grimmit also thought that \$250 per month on an average was far too much to pay as wages for the servants, and he criticised the statement that the building was in good condition.

Increase In Fees.

In proposing an increase in entrance fee and subscription to \$15 each in place of the present rate of \$10, Mr. Kent pointed out that the Club building badly needed repairs and there was a decreased revenue from the bar.

He concluded by saying that with the facilities it offered Craigenower was a cheap Club and in no other Club could members get such value.

Other proposals to levy a monthly subscription of \$2 and another to increase the entrance fee to \$20 and the subscription to \$15 yearly were lost. Mr. Kent's proposal being upheld by a large majority.

The unsatisfactory service rendered by the No. 1 boy, who it was stated was seldom present in the Club, was another matter which was discussed. A proposal was made that his services should be dispensed with as from January next. A vote of confidence in the committee was ultimately expressed and this matter was left for them to deal with.

Election Of Officers.

It was announced that both Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Alves did not desire re-election and the meeting proceeded to ballot for new officers.

Mr. B. Bass was elected as President, and Mr. W. Kent as Vice-President. Both returned thanks and assured the members that they would do their best.

Mr. W. B. Muskett was elected as Secretary, and Mr. D. K. Kharas was re-elected as Treasurer.

Committee:—Messrs. E. Mowfung, W. Allen, P. A. Dixon, B. W. Bradbury, A. A. Alves, C. S. Rosseter, D. Rumjahn and F. H. Knott.

Cricket Captain:—Mr. U. M. Omar. Vice-Captain:—Mr. A. B. Hanson.

Cheers For New President.

Before the close of the meeting, Mr. P. A. Dixon, on behalf of the members, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bass for the arduous work he has done as Secretary for so many years, and he thought that no better selection could have been made for the position of President. He called for three cheers for the new President, which were heartily given.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the outgoing President and Vice-President for their services to the Club.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

\$6,000 FINE AND JUNK CONFISCATED.

ALL READY FOR DUMPING OVERBOARD.

The ingenuity of Chinese smugglers is remarkable. There is a case on record of a mock funeral which passed through the streets in Canton with great pomp and ceremony until the authorities, "acting on information received," intervened and had the coffin opened; when it was found to contain thousands of dollars worth of opium.

Invariably all seizures made by the Revenue department are from information supplied by a Kwai Tau (informant). A case heard at the Central Magistracy yesterday showed that the smuggler had his opium in sealed tins, which were well wrapped by a gunny bag. To this bag a stone was tied and then it was placed in such a manner on board a fishing junk that it would only take a second to dump the parcel overboard.

The junk master and his two foks, however, were arrested before they had time to get rid of the drug. They were taken by surprise at Aberdeen harbour by a European and Chinese Revenue Officer. The Chinese boarded the junk first and found that the three defendants were having a meal. The master asked the Chinese Officer his reason for coming on board without permission. When he was told that European officers were coming to search the junk, the master at once made his way towards the parcel and with one finger tipped it overboard. The Chinese Revenue Officer made a grab for it and succeeded in catching hold of the stone. The parcel, upon being hauled up was found to contain 270 tins of opium in tins.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell said that since the defendant had admitted that he was the master and licensee of the junk and as he was on board at the time, the two foks should not have been charged. They were accordingly dismissed. The master was fined \$5,000 for the possession of the drug, and \$1,000 for using his junk for an unlawful purpose. The alternative being six and two months' hard labour, the sentences to run consecutively. An order was also made for the confiscation of the junk and the opium.

THE SMALL INVESTOR.

AN ATTRACTIVE SCHEME REJECTED BY THE COMMONS.

PREMIUM BONDS.

To encourage the small investor, and to discourage that form of gambling which results in the total loss of the stakes, a City business man put before the Chancellor of the Exchequer a scheme for issuing blocks of £1,000,000 in £5 bonds.

These bonds would carry no interest, and would be repayable every five years. Interest at, say 4 per cent, would accumulate, and at the end of each quinquennial period the sum of about £200,000 would be available for prizes to be drawn by the bondholders. About 10 per cent. of the holders would receive prizes, and nobody would lose his capital, while the Government would benefit by the cheap borrowing, and also by the compound interest for each five years.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a reply just received, points out that the principle of Premium Bonds was carefully examined by a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1918, but this Committee had rejected the scheme. The reasons for this, added the Chancellor, were dealt with fully in the Report made by the Select Committee, and also in the reports of the House of Commons Debates of December 1st, 1919, when the subject was under general discussion.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

PRACTICE ON SUNDAY.

As announced by cable yesterday Shanghai have scored 945 points in their interport shoot. Hong Kong interport shoot will take place on Sunday, November 27th, and about 35 riflemen of the Colony will participate in a practice on Sunday next. The following day the committee will select the twelve shots to represent the Colony.

Only Hong Kong, Shanghai and Singapore are competing Penang having withdrawn from the competition this year.

NEED OF VICTORIA DIOCESE.

A LIVE BODY OF LAITY.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S INTEREST IN CHURCH WORK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF DIOCESEAN ASSOCIATION.

Some interesting information regarding the aims of the Victoria Diocesan Association, an explanation of the needs of the C.M.S. Hospitals, and a general outline of the valuable work done by the Missions to Seamen were given at the annual "at home" of the Victoria Diocesan Association last evening at the Helena May Institute. Prior to the meeting tea was served.

This Diocese is one of the largest in the world, and is also one of the least developed. It includes four of China's provinces, one Yunnan, in the West of England and Wales, and at one place only in this whole province, Yunnanfu, is the Church at work, with a good hospital, and a flourishing congregation. In the North-east is part of the province of Kwichow, in which the Diocese has no mission station yet; to the South-east, part of the province of Kwangsi, there is a little work still in its infancy at Nanning. Then there is the province of Kwangtung, which contains Canton, China's largest city, with a population of about 2,000,000, and twenty other cities, each containing over fifty thousand inhabitants.

Lastly, there is the Colony of Hong Kong, one of the largest seaports in the world, with a population of about 8,000 British residents. The estimated number of Church members in the Diocese is about 24,000.

To stand for the Anglican church within this enormous area the Bishop has at his disposal 33 British agents and 230 Chinese, including school teachers. Of the British workers 24 (13 of whom are priests) are located in the Colony of Hong Kong. The remaining 19 (including 3 priests) are working around Canton, Pukhoi, and Yunnanfu.

Mr. P. S. Cassidy presided at the meeting and the speakers were Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe and the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, of the Missions to Seamen. Among the large number of church workers and others present was Mrs. W. T. Southorn.

Chairman's Address.

In the course of his address, the Chairman said:—The V.D.A. was formed by the present Bishop after his consecration in 1919 and before he left England for Hong Kong. The V.D.A. in England has a membership of over a thousand divided into fifteen groups. Its principal function is to serve as a connecting link between the Mother Church at Home and the Diocese of Victoria, and it provides financial support which is distributed in grants to various organisations in the Diocese. Most of the money has gone to purely Chinese work, but help has been given to C.M.S. and Colonial institutions, and the present Diocesan Chaplain's stipend is found by the V.D.A. in England.

To illustrate the disposal of V.D.A. funds the following are some of the grants made during the past two years:—

\$1,000 to the endowment fund for the Chinese Church.

\$1,000 for the Pension Fund for Chinese workers.

\$3,000 to St. Andrew's Training Hostel, Canton.

Various amounts to Nanning, Canton and Yunnanfu for missionary work.

As regards the local branch of the V.D.A. which was formed soon after the Bishop arrived here in 1920, much good work, said the Chairman, has been done in keeping alive the diocesan spirit. At the beginning of this year the constitution was revised, and the groups system instituted. There are now nine distinct groups each with a keen secretary and it is hoped that with decentralisation the influence of the V.D.A. will spread.

One of the three objects of the V.D.A. is to bind together all who are interested in the work of the Diocese. So far we have gathered into this branch 200 members, continued Mr. Cassidy. I cannot believe that this represents the full number of churchmen and women who are interested in the work of the Diocese. It probably indicates the number of enrolling themselves as members of the V.D.A. and I think that we should endeavour to bring into the Association a good many who are still outside. I do not mean to suggest that all are out for numbers. Far from it. But possibly there are some whose interest must be aroused and we ought to see what we can do about stirring them up. We who are in the V.D.A. realise that the Diocese requires far more support. We know that there are many deficiencies in the organisation of the Diocese and that its finances want tightening up. We dimly perceive that we should endeavour to do to eliminate that waste.

My view is—and I offer it with full acknowledgment of the splendid efforts being made by our hard worked clergy—that this Diocese is badly in need of a live body of laity. At the V.D.A. reunion in London our Bishop paid a tribute to the business men of Hong Kong for devoting their spare time to Diocesan work. But when you come to look into it the business men to whom he referred would, scarcely fill a hotel bus. Yet if you take any parish at home and far more so a Diocese, you will find a whole crowd of men taking a "really active part in Church affairs." The British community here is not small and it is constantly being reinforced by a number of young men who are baptised and confirmed members by the Church of England. They may have drifted away from Church influence but I think that if you approach them in the right way their interest in the Church might be restored. If you can get some of them as active members of the V.D.A. you will have the nucleus of that live body of laity to which I referred. It seems to me a hopeless outlook for this Diocese if you are going to rely for lay support on those who are on the eve of retirement. What is wanted is steady rejuvenation and to achieve this it is necessary to get your young men interested in some definite Diocesan work.

The Church of England, in my opinion, seems to be taking on a new lease of life. It is no doubt encumbered with antiquated ideas and its system requires a thorough overhaul. But it possesses a history which is largely the history of our own race and it has adopted itself to the requirements of successive ages, which denotes that it has the spirit of progress. To-day its dogmas are being revised in the light of that modern scientific knowledge which has been accumulating so rapidly during the past fifty years, and with great intellectual leaders such as Bishop Henson, Bishop Burnes and Dean Inge we need have no fear of the Church being an effete organisation.

In conclusion, the Chairman appealed to all churchmen and women who were not members to join the Victoria Diocesan Association and give it their fullest support.

Hospital Needs.

Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe briefly addressed the meeting, speaking of work in connection with the C.M.S. Hospitals in China, and of their needs. She mentioned that where, before the making of hospital necessities, such as sheets, pillow slips, etc., had been carried on by a working party in Hong Kong, the supervision this work had now been taken over by a committee who were handling the materials out to the Mothers' Union, and other organisations, and also to individuals, so as to spread the work over a wider field and to accomplish more.

Mrs. Wolfe read two interesting letters received from the heads of C.M.S. hospitals at Yunnanfu and Pukhoi, which showed the many and constant needs of these mission hospitals.

In conclusion, Mrs. Wolfe made an appeal for more workers in connection with supplying the hospitals with necessities, and for general support. She also appealed for toys and for donations for distribution under the auspices of the Victoria Diocesan Association amongst the hospitals and schools of the Diocese at Christmas.

The Missions to Seamen.

The Rev. G. T. Waldegrave (Chaplain of the Hong Kong Branch of the Missions to Seamen) gave an interesting address upon the work of the Missions to Seamen. It was, he said, the largest Church Society carrying on this sort of work in the world. Every station formed a connecting link around the world. They had 130 ports occupied by a representative of the Society; of these representatives 81 were chaplains and 96 lay-readers. There were 104 Institutions, and 70 Churches; 32 launches, and 24 rowing boats.

The speaker explained the method of ship-visiting, and the manner in which men were approached. The old-time invitation of "have a cup of tea and a bun, and then come to Church" had disappeared. They were, he said, trying to cut the "tea and bun" business out.

Sailors, remarked the speaker, were great debaters. For castle arguments often resulted in a question being put to the visiting Missions Chaplain to settle, and often the question was a very difficult one. Sailors, he had found, were not only good debaters, but many were prolific readers, not only of light literature, but also of the books that gave something to think about.

The speaker mentioned that within another two or three years, in view of the Praya Reclamation drawing near to completion, they would have to start building again. There was the possibility that they might combine with the Sailors' Home at West Point, which was shortly giving up its present site, and build a better and larger building than they even had at present, and a much better place than the Sailors' Home at West Point, which was built sixty years ago.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

U.S. ADVISER FOR BANK OF ENGLAND.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN FINANCE POLICY.

LONDON MAN FOR NEW YORK.

Mr. Walter Stewart, of the New York firm of Case, Pomeroi, and Co., has been appointed advisor to the Bank of England. Mr. Stewart will assume his new duties in London on January 1st next.

The appointment of an American advisor to the Bank is a further step in the policy of co-operation between the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Stewart's career, which has not been a very long one, as he is still comparatively youthful, has been divided between the theory and the practice of finance. His first important post was a Lectureship in Economics at one of the New England colleges, and it was during his years as a lecturer that he published his well-known work "An Index of Production."

He resigned his lectureship in order to become the head of the Department of Statistics of the Federal Reserve Bank in Washington. Over two years ago he left the Federal Reserve Bank on an invitation being extended to him to join the firm of Messrs. Case, Pomeroi, and Co., who conduct a private investment banking business.

During his career Mr. Stewart has had unique opportunities of studying the inner workings of the Federal Reserve system, and in New York banking circles he is recognised as an authority on the subject.

He was in England two years ago, and was accorded special facilities, I believe, for studying the central banking system of this country.

London Man for New York.

The appointment of Mr. Stewart will probably be followed by the appointment of a British adviser to the American Federal Reserve Bank.

No definite confirmation is available, but it is believed that a man well known in London financial circles, and with considerable knowledge of American affairs, will be chosen by the Bank of England and recommended to the Federal Reserve Bank.

A further development, although this will probably come at a later date, is likely to be the appointment of Continental advisers to the Bank of England. In this case the advice of the Reichsbank and the Bank of France will probably be taken in selecting men for the position.

The appointment of Mr. Stewart, and the reciprocal appointment which is likely to follow, are amongst the most important developments of Bank of England policy for a number of years, and will create great interest in the Money Market and throughout the City.

Conference Decisions.

The new policy follows directly from the Bankers' Conference in New York in July, when Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, conferred with Mr. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, the President of the Reichsbank, and the Deputy-Governor of the Bank of France.

Further steps in the post-war programme of bringing the large central banks towards closer co-operation were then, it is understood, discussed, and this appointment is the first outcome of that discussion.

The appointment has also become desirable owing to the Bank of England's comparatively new departure in engaging in foreign banking, and its wish to obtain the service of experts on overseas financial affairs.

Mr. Stewart was recommended by Mr. Benjamin Strong, and also backed by Mr. J. P. Morgan.

He will probably work in co-operation with Sir Otto Niemeyer, who was appointed to the Bank of England a few months ago.—Evening Standard.

Next Sunday.

Sunday is V.D.A. Sunday, and special services will be held at St. John's Cathedral. There will be a Children's service in the morning, at ten o'clock, and children are asked to bring offerings of toys to that service for distribution among hospitals and schools in the mission field at Christmas. In the afternoon there will be bi-lingual service (in English and Chinese).

GREYHOUND RACING.

ASSOCIATION SELLS ASSETS AND GOODWILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 18th.

"It looks as if we shall get £7-10/- per one shilling share, with debentures paid off, and ten one shilling shares for every shilling share held to-day," said General Critchley, explaining to the shareholders of the Greyhound Racing Association an offer to purchase the assets and good-will of the Company for £800,000 cash and 800,000 one shilling shares of the new company to be formed. The offer was accepted.

DEMPSEY AND RICKARD IN LIFT CRASH.

"NOBODY INJURED."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEWARK, New Jersey, November 18th.

A lift in which the heavyweight boxer Jack Dempsey, the boxing promoter Tex Rickard, and twenty others, were ascending, crashed from the ninth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building, and bounced five feet. Nobody was injured.

CHALIAPIN'S RUSSIAN PROPERTY.

A SOVIET CONFISCATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, Nov. 18th.

The presidium of the Central Committee of the Soviet Republic has decided to deprive the singer Chaliapin of the use of his house and garden in the Vladimir district near Moscow.

A NEW YORK CONFLAGRATION.

HUNDREDS OF NEW MOTOR CARS DESTROYED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Nov. 18th.

Two men are missing, and damage estimated at over \$1,000,000 has been done, as the result of one of the most spectacular fires seen in New York for a long time.

A huge four-storey warehouse on the east river, filled with hundreds of new motor-cars, was gutted despite the efforts of dozens of fire-engines, which were rushed to the scene from all over the city.

FORMER SERVICE RECOGNISED.

CUBAN PENSION TO GEN. WOOD'S WIDOW.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HAVANA, Nov. 18th.

In recognition of the late General Leonard Wood's distinguished service as Military Governor at Cuba, the House of Representatives has sanctioned a pension of \$3,500 monthly, to be paid to General Wood's widow.

CHILE'S NITRATE FIELDS.

TO BE "RECOVERED" FROM FOREIGN CAPITALISTS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SANTIAGO, Nov. 18th.

The Chilean Government fore-shadows steps to recover the nitrate fields of Northern Chile, allegedly obtained by foreign capitalists by fraud during the administration of the ex-President, Alessandri, who was recently deposed.

TROTSKY AND ZINOVIEFF TO BE ARRESTED.

MAY CAUSE CIVIL WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARSAW, Nov. 18th.

The arrest of Trotsky and Zinovieff is only a matter of days, but it is doubtful whether they will submit tamely. They may appeal to their supporters in the army, and instigate a civil war.

WALL STREET AND FOREIGN SECURITIES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Nov. 18th.

Members of the stock exchange are disappointed at the small response made to the offer to open trading lists to foreign securities, which they attribute to the severe listing conditions.



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Pres. Grant...Thurs., Nov. 24th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Cleveland...Wed., Nov. 30th, 8 a.m.
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Pres. Monroe...Sun., Jan. 15th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson...Sun., Jan. 29th, 8 a.m.

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Pres. Cleveland...Nov. 22nd, 8 p.m.
Pres. Madison...Nov. 24th, 8 p.m.

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PAUL LEBON ... A	21st Oct.	23rd Nov.	20th Dec.
ANDRE LEBON ... A	4th Nov.	7th Dec.	3rd Jan., 1928.
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EXPLORATION OF OCEAN BED.

A STEEL BALL WITH GLASS WINDOWS.

A DREAM BY CONAN DOYLE.

Plans for an expedition that has its destination 500 feet below the surface of the Pacific ocean were revealed in Denver recently, by George M. Williamson, one of the Williamson brothers, who filmed Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," 13 years ago. At the same time he announced that his experiment had been dramatically "dreamed" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

In the project announced by Williamson three men will be lowered to a depth of 500 feet below the surface of the ocean in a steel ball-shaped chamber, and from heavy glass portholes they will study a new world—a world never before seen by men. A specially-built schooner carrying the party of scientists who will perform the researches will sail from San Diego Cal., within the next 60 days for the west coast of Mexico, where the first experiment is to be made, he said. Williamson declared that simultaneous with the announcement of his new experiment he experienced by far the most unusual coincidence of his life when he read a story in the *Saturday Evening Post* called "Miracot Deep," written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. In that story, he said, the complete plans of his expedition are disclosed in the narration in fiction of a similar expedition, with the details almost identical.

"I do not know Conan Doyle," Williamson said, "but I will say that he has given me the greatest shock I have ever experienced. 'It is my surmise that he gained his inspiration for the story from the motion picture that my brother and I made in 1914 off the Bahama islands and that he dreamed out the rest of the tale.'"

Unknown World To Be Studied.

The equipment for the trip is being completed in the east, Williamson said. There will be a surface vessel, of the two-masted schooner type, and the bottom of the boat will have a section cut out in which the steel chamber is to be fitted. The chamber will be attached to a heavy cable operated from a hoist on the boat. The three occupants of the chamber will keep in contact with the persons on the boat by a telephone system. Enough air to keep the men alive for eight hours will be stored in the chamber. Williamson, a scientist and a photographer with a special underwater camera will be the trio to man the chamber when it rests on the floor of the Pacific, he said. Powerful lights will be used outside the chamber, controlled so they may be placed over any object the research workers may wish to see more clearly.

"No human being has ever been more than 300 feet under water and lived to tell the story," Williamson declared. "It will be like entering a lost world. We are certain of success because everything has been worked out to the slightest detail over a seven-year period of study and research."

GROWTH OF DIVORCE.

RAPID INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The increase in the number of divorce cases, especially the United States, during the past 20 years, was referred to by Dr. O. Hardmann, chaplain to the Mothers' Union, at the conference of the Union at the Mary Sumner House, Westminster.

"The following remarkable figures with reference to the prevalence of divorce are given by the *Methodist Recorder* as supplied by expert statisticians—

Canada, 1 divorce to every 161 marriages; Great Britain, 1 to 93; Sweden, 1 to 33; Norway, 1 to 30; Germany, 1 to 24; New Zealand, 1 to 24; Denmark, 1 to 22; France, 1 to 21; Switzerland, 1 to 16; Japan, 1 to 8; United States of America, 1 to 6.

"Divorce in the United States of America has advanced in the last 22 years from one in 17.1 to an average of one in 7.4 marriages. A startling result is arrived at by taking the total number of divorces granted between 1876 and 1918. The calculation based on these figures gives 2,250,089 divorces in the United States of America. This means that over 2½ million homes have been broken up and the life-dream shattered for that number of men and women who, in the main, entered upon marriage in hopefulness."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The E. E. Telegraph Company have cables from Napoli for Russo, from Rangoon for Traders and from Shanghai for Vesco.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. have telegrams from Osaka for Imakodai; from Bradford for Wilvinton; from Shanghai for Silagi and Lossius; from Göteborg for Superior, and from Kobe for Isomi, Kweck Tat.

FUTURE OF MARRIAGE.

DEAN INGE'S PROTEST.

PUBLIC TOLERATION OF DIVORCE.

Shortly before the Great War, in a sermon which I preached at the consecration of a bishop, I said that the Church was winning, its battle against intemperance, but was in danger of losing its battle against immorality. About the same time an opponent of Christianity said that the religion of Christ was preparing to die in its last ditch—sexual ethics. We have not yet been driven to our last ditch, but it is certain that we can never evacuate this particular line of trenches. Christianity stands or falls with its doctrine of the sanctity of the marriage tie which its Founder proclaimed in uncompromising language, and which from the first has been regarded as the earthly symbol of the love and loyalty which unites the Church to its living Lord. There can be no shilly-shallying here.

And yet (writes Dean Inge in the *Evening Standard*), the institution of monogamous marriage is everywhere assailed. In America divorce is so easy and so common that marriage is widely looked upon as a revocable experiment. A few years ago, when we were visiting one of the Northern European countries, our hosts apologised for asking divorced persons to meet us, on the ground that it was difficult to make up a dinner party if they were excluded. In almost every country divorce is steadily increasing, and public opinion becomes more tolerant of it.

Love and the Marriage Vow.

Views are widely expressed, particularly in fiction, which undermine the whole basis of Christian marriage. For the Christian, the marriage vow is not a declaration of passionate love, but a promise of lifelong faithfulness. It is the most solemn engagement that a man or woman makes in the whole of his or her life. It involves a definite pledge of sexual fidelity, and of mutual affection and help in health and sickness, in prosperity and adversity. The promise is made more sacred by being exchanged "in the sight of God," but it is also a pledge of personal honour, than which nothing can be more stringent.

In opposition to this, the theory of the popular novelist, and of a large section of society, is that marriage is only moral during the duration of physical attraction; that if love—or rather lust—is transferred to another object, the marriage tie may be broken without scruple, and the adulterous pair may "regularise their position" by going through the form of marriage, after which they expect to be received as respectable members of society.

Marriage, we are told, was made for man, and not man for marriage. Even if it be granted that the majority of marriages are happy, it must be allowed that mistakes are frequent, and that a thoroughly ill-assorted marriage blights the happiness of two persons who might be tolerably happy with other partners. Ought not the victims of such errors to be granted relief, not only by the law of the land, but by public opinion? Why should marital infidelity be accepted as a cause for the dissolution of marriage, while other offences, which perhaps are even more destructive of happiness, are not admitted as sufficient? Might it not be argued that the rule generally accepted by religious people is mainly based on what is supposed to be the authority of the Gospels, although Christ never wished to be a legislator, and always gave us general principles and not laws, leaving us to apply those general principles to circumstances as they might arise?

Trial Marriages.

There is hardly any other question concerned with morals in which a definite decision is so difficult. It is easy for those who enjoy the supreme blessing of a happy marriage to ignore the miseries of those who have chosen badly, and to quote the old maxim, that "hard cases make bad law." It may be answered that it is a bad law which multiplies hard cases, and that bad laws ought to be repealed. My own opinion is that marriages between an adulterer and his or her paramour ought never to be allowed even by the State, and that the Church is right to exact a stricter standard than the civil law. But I should hesitate very much to say that no misconduct except infidelity should be recognised by the Church as a sufficient cause for the dissolution of a marriage.

It is possible that a distinction may in future be recognised between marriages in church and those at a registrar's office. Those who are married in church or chapel will be understood to have taken a vow of lifelong fidelity, which it would be in the highest degree dishonourable to break. Those, on the other hand—who look upon marriage as an experimental partnership, which may without disgrace be dissolved by mutual consent, will naturally be content with a ceremony before a registrar. Religious bodies may insist on the religious ceremony as a condition of full membership—as

a condition, for example of admission to the Holy Communion; but this is only one of several very difficult problems of Church discipline, which it is not necessary to discuss here.

Marriage has established itself as the happiest condition for the average man and woman, even if we admit with Rudyard Kipling that "Down to Gehenna or up to the throne. He travels the fastest who travels alone." And it is the knowledge that both parties may trust each other absolutely to keep troth that makes marriage happy. Under any other conditions any tiff may lead to a rupture, and any outside friendship may be a cause of suspicion and jealousy.

Shaw's Views On Marriage.

Freud, the famous psycho-analyst, asserts that Mr. Bernard Shaw does not understand sex, is not interested in it, and has not the remotest conception of love.

Such a criticism will come as a surprise to most people who have seen and read Mr. Shaw's plays. It is generally considered that the dramatist owes much of his greatness to the fact that he has a penetrating and almost uncanny insight into sex problems.

Here are quotations from passages from his works which go to show how wide off the mark Freud is.

Spider and Fly.

It is in "Man and Superman," perhaps Mr. Shaw's finest play, where the dramatist really plumbs the depths of human relationships. This is what he wrote in a letter to Mr. A. B. Walkley, the famous critic, which forms the preface to the play:

No doubt there are moments when man's sexual immunities are made acutely humiliating to him. When the terrible moment of birth arrives, its supreme importance and its superhuman effort and peril, in which the father has no part, dwarf him into the meanest insignificance: he slinks out of the way of the humblest petticoat, happy if he be poor enough to be pushed out of the house to outface ignominy by drunken rejoicings. But when the crisis is over he takes his revenge, swaggering as the broad-winner, and speaking of woman's sphere with condescension, even with chivalry, as if the kitchen and the nursery were less important than the office in the city.

The pretence that women do not take the initiative is part of the farce. Why, the whole world is strewn with snares, traps, pins, and pitfalls for the capture of men by women. . . . It is assumed that the woman must wait, motionless, until she is wooed. Nay, she often does wait motionless. That is how the spider waits for the fly. But the spider spins her web.

Sentimental Bachelors.

There is nothing more striking in literature than the scene between Tanner and Ann in "Man and Superman," which illustrates Shaw's gospel of the "Life Force."

Tanner: Why don't you marry Tavy? He is willing. Can you not be satisfied unless your prey struggles?

Ann: Tavy will never marry. Haven't you noticed that that sort of man never marries?

Tanner: What! a man who idolises women! Who sees nothing in nature but romantic scenery for love's sake! Tavy, the chivalrous, the faithful, the tender-hearted and true! Tavy never marry! Why, he was born to be swept up by the first pair of blue eyes he meets in the street.

Ann: Yes, I know. All the same, Jack, men like that always live in comfortable bachelor lodgings with broken hearts, and are adored by their landladies, and never get married. Men like you always get married.

Tanner: How frightfully, horribly true! It has been staring me in the face all my life; and I never saw it before.

The Life Force.

Later on in the scene the following passage occurs:

Tanner (seizing her in his arms): I love you. The Life Force enchants me; I have the whole world in my arms when I clasp you. But I am fighting for my freedom, for my honour, for myself, one and indivisible.

Ann: You happiness will be worth them all.

Tanner: You would sell freedom and honour and self for happiness?

Ann: It will not be all happiness for me. Perhaps death.

Tanner: Oh, that clutch holds and hurts. What have you grasped in me? Is there a father's heart as well as a mother's?

Epigrams About Marriage.

The following passage occurs in "The Revolutionist's Handbook":

"Marriage is popular because it combines the maximum temptation with the maximum of opportunity."

"Marriage is the only legal contract which abrogates the safeguard of the parties all the laws that safeguard the particular relation to which it refers."

The essential function of marriage is the continuance of the race, as stated in the Book of Common Prayer.

The accidental function of marriage is the gratification of the amorous sentiment of mankind.

The artificial sterilisation of marriage makes it possible for marriage to fulfil its accidental function whilst neglecting its essential one.

The most revolutionary invention of the nineteenth century was the artificial sterilisation of marriage. (Continued on next Column.)



REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN

STEAMERS	FROM	DEPARTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIRODAS	JAVA, MACANAR	20th Nov.	21st Nov.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJINANOR	N. O. & AMOT	21st "	24th "	BATAVIA
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	24th "	27th "	AMOT, SHANGHAI & KEELUNG
TJIPANAS	JAVA, MANILA	25th "	27th "	SWATOW, SAIGON
TJISAROE	S'WAT, AMOT & KEELUNG	25th "	1st Dec.	MACANAR & JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA, MACANAR	26th "	7th "	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJITAKOEM	N. CHINA, AMOT	26th "	8th "	BATAVIA
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	26th "	11th "	AMOT, SHANGHAI & KEELUNG
TJISONDARI	S'WAT, K'LONG	12th "	15th "	BATAVIA
TJILIWONG	JAVA, MANILA	16th "	18th "	SWATOW & SAIGON
TJISALAK	JAVA, MACANAR	19th "	21st "	AMOT & N. CHINA

Wireless Telegraphy. The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

10) JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for MARSEILLES, ST. NAZAIRE, HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS On or about 1st December.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Malaya"	23rd November	—
S.S. "Kina"	17th December	—
M.S. "Java"	18th January	—
S.S. "Australia"	22nd February	—
M.S. "Asia"	14th March	—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

14) JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "DESSAU" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd of November, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash at 10 a.m. on the 18th of November, 1927.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hong Kong, 15th Nov., 1927. [5452]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDS-CHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, GENOA, BREMEN & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "GEMMA (8)" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd November, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 21st November, 1927, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within Ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hong Kong, 14th Nov., 1927. [5529]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVOLICE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd December, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be

Shortest, Most Interesting Way to EUROPE

To the United States—
To Canada!
9 Days Across
from Japan



NO long drawn out ocean trip but varied sea journey with rail... cool and comfortable! Shortest route across the Pacific... from Japan! Shortest across America! Shortest across the Atlantic! And as each transfer, only a stop from steamer to train. Empress of Canada, Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia are largest and fastest liners across the Pacific. 17 days from Hong Kong. 14 days from Shanghai. 9 days from Yokohama. Then, at Vancouver... through the thrilling Canadian Pacific Rockies... Fifty Swisslands in One.

The Atlantic Empresses and Cabin Class Ships sail from Montreal and Quebec 1,000 sheltered miles on the St. Lawrence... then about 4 days open sea... to Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Queenstown, Obergurg, Antwerp, Hamburg. This Service, combined with the Pacific, Railway and Hotel Services en route... offer you, or members of your family travelling alone... the utmost in comfort and solicitous personal attention. All one management... Canadian Pacific.

Let a Canadian Pacific agent or his representative tell you how attractive the through rates are and... how short, comfortable and convenient the route.



N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES
2120, 2119, 2110, 2102, 2031; VIA SAN FRANCISCO.
6440, 64420 VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Nov.
SIBERIA MARU (Calls Keelung) ... Sunday, 11th Dec.
TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 10th Jan., 1928.
* Calls Los Angeles.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
SUVA MARU ... Saturday, 19th Nov.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 3rd Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
MISBIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
NUROBAN MARU ... Sunday, 27th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
BAKUO MARU ... Friday, 23rd Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
WAKASA MARU ... Thursday, 24th Nov.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TSUYAMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Nov.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
+ DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 9th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
+ MORIOKA MARU ... Saturday, 18th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
+ DELAGUA MARU ... Saturday, 19th Nov.
+ NAGANO MARU (Mojit direct) ... Sunday, 20th Nov.
+ ANA MARU (Mojit direct) ... Sunday, 27th Nov.
+ KIVANO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Nov.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all Depts.).



KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA.)

THE MOTOR VESSEL

"CREMER"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
PENANG, on 24th November, 1 p.m.,

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies
and Australia.

Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Telephone 1674. YONG BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS NORMAL.

SMALLER THROUGH CARGOES.

Local imports for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were normal. Through cargoes, however, were below the average.

Of the 10,802 tons imported, 12,804 tons were brought by seven British ships. The two best returns were 8,188 tons on the British vessel *Talithybus* from Tacoma and Milke, and 2,800 tons on the Swedish steamer *Atlantic* from Chinwangtao.

Through cargoes amounted to 9,612 tons. Three British steamers accounted for 5,576 tons. The two best carriers were the *s.s. Gorgistan* and the *Atlantic*. The former vessel, arriving from Semarang, carried 3,100 tons and the latter from Chinwangtao had 2,000 tons.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follow:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	9	2
Japanese	3	1
Norwegian	1	1
Chinese	2	1
Dutch	1	1
Swedish	1	0
American	0	1
Total	17	7

The Carriers.

S.S. Talamba (British) from Yokohama and Amoy, 832 tons general for Hong Kong and 3,981 tons for other ports.

S.S. Hainan (British) from Fochow and Swatow, 300 tons general inward.

S.S. Phenix (British) from Hainan, 1,650 tons general inward.

S.S. Gorgistan (British) from Semarang, 2,010 tons general inward and 3,100 tons through.

S.S. Jinan (British) from Canton, 30 tons general through.

S.S. Talithybus (British) from Tacoma and Milke, 6,188 tons general inward.

S.S. Yam Sang (British) from Osaka and Amoy, 527 tons general inward and 465 tons through.

S.S. Koi Sang (British) from Osaka and Amoy, 1,367 tons general inward.

S.S. Fulcrum (Dutch) from Haiphong, 20 tons inward.

S.S. Atlantic (Swedish) from Chinwangtao, 2,800 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,000 tons through.

S.S. Norwiken (Norwegian) from Singapore, 650 tons general inward and 20 tons through.

S.S. Indus (Japanese) from Bombay and Singapore, 280 tons general inward and 2,041 tons through.

S.S. Sunghai Maru (Japanese) from Shanghai and Swatow, 108 tons general for Hong Kong and 5 tons through.

S.S. Tak Hing (Chinese) from Macao, 42 tons general inward.

S.S. Sun Kwang (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan, 300 tons general for Hong Kong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail and Dollar Lines.

President Polk, to-morrow.
President Lincoln, Nov. 20th.
President Cleveland, Nov. 21st.
Australian-Oriental Line.

Changteh, Dec. 5th.
Taiiping, Jan. 7th.

Bank Line.

City of Osaka, Nov. 27th.
City of Peking, Dec. 24th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Patricius, to-day.
Euryades, to-morrow.
Maechen, Nov. 26th.

Achilles, Dec. 5th.
Memnon, Dec. 8th.
Cyclops, Dec. 8th.
Pyrrhus, Dec. 10th.

Antenor, Dec. 15th.
Tydeus, Dec. 25th.
Idion, Dec. 30th.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Tilawa, Nov. 21st.
Tilawa, Dec. 5th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Canada, Nov. 22nd.

Dodwell & Co.

Lanester Castle, Nov. 23rd.
Wing Castle, Dec. 3rd.

Renu, Dec. 8th.
Calvin, Dec. 13th.
Corby Castle, Jan. 1st.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Malaya, Nov. 23rd.
Kina, Dec. 17th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Tanda, Nov. 29th.
St. Albans, Dec. 5th.

Arafura, Jan. 2nd.

Glen Line.

Pembroke, Nov. 29th.
Gleniffer, Dec. 8th.

Glenugie, Dec. 22nd.
Glenanda, Jan. 12th.

Glenamoy, Jan. 22nd.

Hamburg-America Line and

Hugo Stinnes Linien.
Ramses, to-morrow.
Sachsen, Nov. 20th.

Ermland, Nov. 30th.
Vogland, Dec. 14th.

Ramses, Dec. 19th.
Albert Vogler, Dec. 31st.

Oldenburg, Jan. 12th.
Adolf von Baeyer, Jan. 28th.

Holland East Asia Line.

Zosma, Dec. 13th.
Oostkerk, Jan. 10th.

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Tjibodas, Nov. 20th.
Tjimanok, Nov. 31st.

Tjandari, Nov. 24th.
Tjipanas, Nov. 25th.

Tjipanas, Nov. 25th.
Tjipanas, Dec. 5th.

Tjipanas, Dec. 8th.
Tjipanas, Dec. 16th.

Tjipanas, Dec. 19th.

Messageries Maritimes.

Sphinx, Nov. 22nd.
Faust Leat, Nov. 23rd.

Mia, Nov. 25th.
Andre Lebon, Dec. 7th.

Chenouveau, Dec. 21st.
Angers, Jan. 4th.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Triar, to-morrow.
Derfflinger, Dec. 19th.

(Continued on next column.)

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

"Mantua" To Take Troops Home.
The P. & O. *s.s. Mantua*, which is due to leave this port for Home on December 10th, will not carry civilian passengers on this trip. She will be used to take troops Home.

Chinese Deck Passengers.
Deck passengers numbering 2,346 were brought into the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

False Declaration.
For giving false information as to the number of passengers carried, the master of a trading junk was yesterday morning fined \$30, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour, by Commander G. F. Hoie, at the Marine Court.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.
Warships and auxiliaries in port yesterday were:—

South Wall Basin, *Tarantula* and *Tern*; East Wall Basin, *S/Ms. L.1, L.15 and L.19*; North Arm, *Titanica* and *S/Ms. L.2, L.3, L.7 and L.8*.

West Wall Dock, *Sterling* and *Stormcloud*; In Dock, *Thracian*, *Sepoy* and *S/M. L.20*; Taikoo Dock, *Witherington* and *Peterel*; Kowloon Dock, *Wiern* and *Peterel*; No. 4 Buoy, *Herald*; No. 5 Buoy, *U.S.S. Gold Star*; No. 8 Buoy, *Ambrase* and *S/Ms. L.5, L.27 and L.31*; No. 10 Buoy, *Magnolia*; No. 11 Buoy, *Serapis*; No. 13 Buoy, *Brace*; No. 20 Buoy, *Franceol*, *Belpa* and *Fortol*; No. 23 Buoy, *Indus*.

Foreign Men-of-War:—U.S.S. *Panama* and *Gold Star*; French, *Vigilante*.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagano Maru, to-day.
Suva Maru, to-day.

Taiyuan Maru, to-day.
Hakodate Maru, to-morrow.

Singapore Maru, to-morrow.
Hakodate Maru, Nov. 19th.

Singapore Maru, Nov. 19th.
Makima Maru, Nov. 22nd.

Shinyo Maru, Nov. 22nd.
Awa Maru, Nov. 23rd.

Wakasa Maru, Nov. 23rd.
Mito Maru, Nov. 24th.

Murogan Maru, Nov. 24th.
Kitano Maru, Nov. 26th.

Yamagata Maru, Nov. 27th.
Fushimi Maru, Dec. 1st.

Fushimi Maru, Dec. 2nd.
Rakuyo Maru, Dec. 5th.

Siboga Maru, Dec. 5th.
Dakar Maru, Dec. 8th.

Tokushima Maru, Dec. 9th.
Osaka Maru, Dec. 14th.

Aki Maru, Dec. 15th.
Kanakra Maru, Dec. 15th.

Kanazuki Maru, Dec. 15th.
Tango Maru, Dec. 20th.

Takaoka Maru, Dec. 20th.
Hakusan Maru, Dec. 30th.

Peninsular and Oriental.

Khiva, Nov. 21st.
Kashgar, Nov. 25th.

Mongolia, Nov. 25th.
Morra, Dec. 8th.

Kidderpore, Dec. 8th.
Kalyan, Dec. 12th.

Devanha, Dec. 23rd.
Mantua, Jan. 6th.

Khyber, Jan. 20th.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" ... London, Rotterdam, Hull & Avonmouth ... 23rd November

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 3rd January

AUSTRALIA AUSTRAL-INDIAN LINE

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "*CITY OF PALERMO*" or "*CITY OF SPARTA*" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other service.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF WILLINGTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 17th November

S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th December

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA & HAVANA AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

M.V. "FORRESBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 27th November

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mosel Bay and Opetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amalia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Luderia Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to:—

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MONGOLIA"	15,504	28th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,948	10th Dec.	do.
"JEYPORE"	5,314	17th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	17th Dec.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"MORRA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	7th Jan.	Straits and Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,948	4th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KRYBER"	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	3rd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	17th Mar.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,948	31st Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	7th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MONGOLIA"	15,504	14th April	Marseilles and London.
"MORRA"	10,953	28th April	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	12th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

* Does not carry Passengers.

† Passengers to Singapore only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports, by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALAMBA"	8,018	18th Nov. 2.30 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Dec.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,005	11th Dec.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th Dec.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	27th Jan., 1928	do.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Mar.	do.

* Calls at Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambangan, Tawau, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated on the shipping schedule.

